

ASSASSIN 'ACTED ALONE'

Quick Action Urged

... TO IMPROVE PROTECTION SYSTEM

Washington (AP)—Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana called Sunday for immediate congressional consideration of Warren Commission recommendations to shore up the protection of presidents.

Mansfield, the Senate Democratic leader, said he accepts the commission's finding that no conspiracy was involved in Lee Harvey Oswald's murder of President John F. Kennedy. He expressed doubt, however, that the commission's report will quiet world-

wide rumors that there was a plot to kill the president.

"It would be my hope that any recommendations made to Congress be put into effect as quickly as possible," Mansfield said. "Congress should give prompt consideration to any recommendations made and stay in session to carry them out."

The commission report said that Secret Service precautions for protection of Kennedy were inadequate. It said methods now in use require drastic overhauling, suggesting that President Johnson and Congress decide whether to turn over to some other agency than the Secret Service the assignment of guarding the president.

The bipartisan Warren group also urged that Congress pass legislation making the assassination of the president or vice president a federal crime.

But the commission's recommendation that a committee of cabinet members or the National Security Council review and oversee measures taken for the protection of the president seemed to indicate that specific White House proposals may not be sent to Congress immediately.

Careful Guard
Sen. Karl E. Mundt, R-S.D., said he strongly supports proposals for improving the "security protection of the president."

Mundt, a veteran of congressional investigations, said such protection should include a careful guard "on defectors

and those who have been brain-washed behind the Iron or Bamboo curtains and then return to this country."

But even with near-perfect protection, Mundt said it always will be difficult to guard against an assassin who takes advantage of a high building and telescopic-sight rifle.

Support

Sen. Frank Carlson, R-Kan., said he would support the recommendation of the Warren Commission that Congress make it a federal crime to kill a president or vice president.

"I believe it might be very helpful ... it would relieve a lot of local problems," he said.



IOWA TRUCKER ... stopped by NFO in Omaha.

NFO Closes Omaha Market 6 Hours In Show Of Strength

Omaha (AP)—Throng of National Farmers Organization demonstrators closed down the nation's biggest livestock market late Sunday for six of its normally busiest hours.

After one agreement with stockyard officials failed to satisfy the rank and file, NFO leaders reached a second accord that ended the demonstration.

Between the first and second settlements, the governor's office in Lincoln said extra state troopers were being ordered to Omaha "to appraise the situation."

Omaha Public Safety Director Chris Gugas asked the gov-

ernor's office to alert the National Guard. The governor's administrative assistant, Gene Budig, said he had been in touch with Maj. Gen. Lyle Welch, Guard commander, but that the Guard had not been called out.

The demonstration, which police estimated involved between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, began at 3 p.m. The first trucks began to roll through the yards again at 9:10 p.m.

Polled

Earl Thompson of Blair, National Treasurer of the NFO, told the crowd officials of county organizations present had been polled and were

in favor of ending the demonstration.

Thompson told the crowd: "I think this has been a successful demonstration. We gained what we came for: to show our strength."

NFO and stockyards officials indicated that the second agreement to call off the demonstration was on the same grounds as the first.

It was about 6 p.m. that NFO leaders and Union Stock Yard President Fred Gilmore had reached the first settlement.

Riot police began helping to clear the way for the flow of the heavy weekend traffic of livestock trucks.

Then a snag developed and some of the rank and file of the throng—estimated by the NFO at 5,000—continued to mill about in front of trucks so they are unable to move. Gilmore tried to address the crowd and was booed down.

The agreement which failed to satisfy part of the NFO members called for Gilmore to halt broadcast editorializing about the NFO by an industry spokesman, and a breakdown of cattle receipts between salable animals and stockers and feeders.

23-State Campaign
The NFO has been conducting a campaign in 23 states to withhold livestock from markets. It is seeking contracts with producers in which the farmer would have a voice in negotiating the price he receives for his product.

In Sunday's demonstration, men, women and children came from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Some brought picnic lunches.

Leaders said they were prepared to stay a week.

Monday is the biggest day of the week on the Omaha market and officials said receipts were estimated at 23,000 cattle and 11,000 hogs. General Manager Luther Thompson said 60% of the run usually arrives by truck between noon and midnight Sunday.

There was no violence, though a young trucker punched an NFO man, the tailgate was torn from a truck and the air let out of the tires of others. There was at least one egg-throwing incident.

Gov. Frank Morrison said Sunday night that "any law violations will be prosecuted."

'Proper Steps'

"If there is any breakdown in local law enforcement, I will see that proper steps are taken," he said.

He said that Col. Donald Penterman, deputy state adjutant, was alerted of the Omaha situation and kept informed of developments.

"But I am hopeful that the situation can be handled on the local level. I have complete confidence in Col. (Dan) Casey (Safety Patrol chief), whom I have asked to remain on the scene until complete normalcy is restored," the governor said.

He emphasized that Col. Casey and the 15 patrolmen called out were working with local law officials.

Warren Commission Finds No Conspiracy

... PROTECTION PROCEDURES CRITICIZED

TEXT OF REPORT

The text of the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the Warren Commission report appears in full on Pages 5, 6 and 7. Other stories on the report on Pages 8 and 9.

Those wishing the full 296,000-word report may obtain a copy through The Lincoln Star by mail for \$1.50 by using the coupon on Page 7.

Washington (UPI)—Lee Harvey Oswald, a mental misfit confused by Marxism and wracked by hatred of authority, was judged Sunday to have assassinated John F. Kennedy "acting alone and without advice or assistance."

The finding was issued by the Warren Commission set up by President Johnson 10 months ago to investigate the murder of the young leader in Dallas last Nov. 22 with a \$21.45 mail-order rifle.

The commission rapped Secret Service, FBI and State Department procedures which allowed Oswald to be at the right place at the right time to kill Kennedy. And while it did not say flatly that the assassination might have been averted, it called for tighter safeguards against a repetition of the tragedy.

After a painstaking study of testimony from 552 witnesses and countless exhibits, the bipartisan panel headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren found that the 24-year-old Oswald planned and executed the Kennedy assassination entirely on his own.

No Conspiracy
It found no evidence of any conspiracy foreign or domestic, to kill Kennedy. The commission also concluded that the atmosphere in Dallas, later described by some as a city of hate, did not contribute to the 46-year-old President's murder.

But in a statement sure to stir discussion and controversy for years to come, the commission added:

"Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty the possibility of others being involved ... cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission."

Oswald himself was killed in the Dallas city jail Nov. 24 by Jack Ruby, a squat, fast-talking night club operator who since has been sentenced to death pending appeal.

The commission found no direct or indirect relationship between Oswald and Ruby and nothing to support rumors that they knew each other. It likewise found no link between them and Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit, slain trying to apprehend Oswald.

Security Criticized

In its trenchant criticism of the security given Kennedy, the commission said there was insufficient liaison and coordination between the FBI and the Secret Service. It said there was inadequate advance planning for the late President's trip and that Dallas police failed to protect Oswald properly as their prisoner.

Against this background, the commission called for an immediate and substantial increase in protection of the president and a complete overhaul of Secret Service facilities for advance detection of potential threats against the chief executive.

It urged appointment of a cabinet committee to oversee all presidential protection and legislation to make assassination of a president and vice president a federal crime.

Kennedy, riding through the streets of Dallas, was shot at 12:30 p.m. CST Friday, Nov. 22. In the open White House car with him were his wife Jacqueline and Gov. and Mrs. John Connally of Texas. Connally was seriously wounded.

THE WEATHER

LINCOLN: Fair and warm Monday. Highs in the upper 60's.

EAST AND CENTRAL NEBRASKA: Strong southwesterly winds to accompany warming trend. Highs from 70 to 75.

More Weather Page 3

but has since recovered. The women were unharmed.

Oswald, firing from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, got off three shots in less than seven seconds with a 6.5-millimeter Italian rifle equipped with a cheap but effective four-power telescopic sight.

The commission accepted preponderant evidence that the first shot entered the upper part of the President's back, exiting from the front of the throat. It then passed through Connally's chest into his right wrist and on into his left thigh.

Second Shot Fatal

There was strong evidence that Kennedy could have survived the first shot. The second shot made death inevitable. It tore away a five-inch section of the President's skull and brain. The third shot apparently missed the car which was moving at a speed of 11.2 miles per hour.

Johnson, then vice president, was in the same procession, riding in the second car behind Kennedy. A Secret Service follow-up car intervened.

Civilian and military rifle experts testified that with a four-power telescope mounted on the rifle and considering Oswald's marksmanship in the Marine Corps from which he received a dishonorable discharge, the first two shots were "easy."

There was only one known eyewitness who saw Oswald in the window as he fired, and even his testimony had qualifications. This was Howard L. Brennan, 45, Dallas steamfitter, who watched the motorcade from a wall facing the book depository.

He spotted Oswald and minutes later gave police a rough physical description of the gunman. On the basis of this description, Patrolman Tippit tried to apprehend Oswald in a suburb and was killed by a .38 caliber revolver. Oswald was arrested a short time later when he took refuge in a neighborhood movie. He tried to kill one of the arresting officers, but his revolver misfired.

Rumors Probed

The commission took cognizance of many rumors surrounding the Kennedy assassination and the wounding of

Connally. After extensive study, however, the commission found Oswald guilty beyond doubt.

"On the basis of the evidence ... the commission has found that Lee Harvey Oswald (1) owned and possessed the rifle used to kill President Kennedy, (2) brought this rifle into the (Texas Book) Depository building on the morning of the assassination, (3) was present, at the time of the assassination, at the window from which the shots were fired, (4) killed Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit in an apparent effort to escape, (5) resisted arrest by drawing a fully loaded pistol and attempting to shoot another police officer, (6) lied to police after his arrest concerning important substantive matters, (7) attempted in April, 1963, to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, and (8) possessed the capability with a rifle which would have enabled him to commit the assassination. On the basis of these findings the commission has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy."

This legalistic approach was designed to eliminate all possible doubt about the assassin's identity, a process that would have been carried out in a court trial had Oswald lived.

Lived In Russia

The assassin had spent two and a half years in Russia where he tried to renounce his U.S. citizenship, married a Russian girl, Marina, and then reclaimed American citizenship. As a result the shooting led to persistent rumors that Oswald was a gunman for Russia or at least communism.

The commission negated such rumors.

The panel also explored rumors of shadowy connections between Oswald and communism, the Castro government in Cuba, Jack Ruby and certain mysterious strangers.

"The commission discovered no evidence that the Soviet Union or Cuba were involved in the assassination ... nor did the commission's investigation of Jack Ruby produce any grounds for believing that Ruby's killing of Oswald was part of a conspiracy."

Johnson Appoints Advisory Group

Johnson City, Tex. (AP)—President Johnson appointed Sunday a four-man committee to advise him "on the execution of the recommendations of the Warren Commission."

The commission which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy recommended action to tighten the protection of presidents and to make killing a president or a vice president a federal crime.

Members of the committee are: Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, Acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach, Director John A. McCone of the Central Intelligence Agency, and McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to Johnson for national security affairs.

The President named no chairman for the committee. However, it was understood that Dillon, as the ranking member of the panel, would

have general supervision over the group. The panel he selected presumably will canvass the possible need for further measures to be taken to increase protection for the president. And it was possible that the committee would explore the key question, raised by the commission, as to whether all or part of the protective functions of the Secret Service should be turned over to some other agency.

Johnson spent part of his weekend visit at his ranch here going over the commission report and its recommendations. Dillon, as secretary of the treasury, exercises general supervision over the Secret Service, an arm of his cabinet department.

Today's Chuckle

Architect of ultra-modern church to minister: "Know what would be nice? Bucket pews."

(Copy. Gen. Fes. Corp.)

ISSUES —1964

An article on Nebraska's muddled credit finance situation this morning leads off The Star's series of voter-information stories on issues which will face the voters Nov. 3.

Star political writer Don Walton, who has studied the situation carefully and followed it as it developed in Nebraska courts and the legislature, writes about the constitutional amendment regulating legislation on interest rates.

For a brief summary of what the amendment would do, the history of the situation and some pros and cons, see Walton's story on Page 3.

Coup Threat Lessening In Viet Nam

Saigon, Viet Nam (AP)—Airborne troops and marines loyal to Premier Nguyen Khanh's regime began drifting east to their posts from Saigon Sunday as the threat of a new military coup seemed to ease. But soldiers still held key points in the capital.

There were two other tension-easing developments in this nation torn by Communist guerrilla warfare and an uprising of the Montagnard tribesmen in the central highlands.

Phan Khac Suu, a major foe of the late president Ngo Dinh Diem's government, was elected chairman of a new high national council that is supposed to lead the nation to civilian rule. Student opposition to military rule was a major factor in rioting this summer.

A fleet of 50 U.S. Army helicopters flew out 60 Vietnamese military and civilian hostages from the main rebel camp at Buon Sar Pa near the border of Cambodia. The regime made their release a primary condition for any negotiations with the Montagnards, who want self rule. About 470 of the U.S. trained 2,000 tribesmen in revolt agreed to end resistance and were trucked from a jungle hideout to one of the main camps.

This raised hopes that there might be some sort of a settlement and the Montagnards will get back to the job of fighting the Communists. The United States has been active in trying to get the tribesmen to return to the battlefields against the Viet Cong. Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in South Viet Nam, oversaw the operation that brought out the Vietnamese hostages.

Khanh was in Dalat, a stronghold of his backers, 140 miles northeast of the capital. He met Westmoreland at Dalat and was reported to be unhappy that rebel flags were flying in the Montagnard camps but Westmoreland said he believed the flags had been hauled down.



PLACEMENT SPECIALIST ... Mrs. Yvonne Karbowski, standing, left, and Daugherty, standing, right, confer with trainees.

15 Near End Of Training Program To Help Disadvantaged State Youth

By BETTY PERSON
Star Staff Writer

Ten young Nebraska men and women, and five from out of state, are beginning the final phase of an intensive training course for a stepped-up program to help disadvantaged youth in Nebraska.

The Youth Opportunity Program administered by the Nebraska Division of Employment Service is part of a nationwide project in which emphasis is being given to bringing new hope to America's disadvantaged young people.

With gainful employment the ultimate goal for such youth, the Employment Service expects to provide the counseling services necessary to reach that objective.

The 15 persons being trained as employment counselors or youth advisors for the YOP program in Nebraska were selected through an intensive recruitment program begun in June.

214 Recruited

A total of 214 persons initially were recruited for these positions. Of that number, 44 were afforded the opportunity of going into the Counselor Advisor University Summer Education program, and 26 actually went into it. These 26 under the Nebraska

ka program were divided into groups which received eight weeks of rigorous training from July 15 to mid-September at five midwest universities: Southern Illinois University, University of Ohio, University of Oklahoma, University of North Dakota, and Wayne University at Detroit.

During that period they received classroom work which was nearly the equivalent of a year's graduate work, plus practical experience working in employment office centers in their respective areas.

The 15 selected for the Nebraska program were those given the highest recommendations by their summer instructors.

Final Training

Twelve of these 15 began a five-week training course this past week at the Nebraska Employment Division offices in Lincoln. The other three trainees will begin this final phase of the program within the next few days.

All of Nebraska's trainees are either college graduates, or within three credit hours of receiving their degrees, Division of Employment Training Officer Robert N. Mohlman reported.

Since the program is a new one, Employment Division officials said they are not yet

certain how it will be operated.

They expect, however, to use most of the new trainees in the Omaha area during the initial stages of the program where the majority of Nebraska's disadvantaged youth are located.

William E. Daugherty, director of the Nebraska Division of Employment, described the new program as "an extension, continuation and expansion" of the services for youth which have been part of the Employment Division's program since the agency was first established.

Retired Fireman Zicafoose Killed In Tractor Mishap

Lincoln Star Special
Camp Fontanelle—Clarence Zicafoose, about 47, retired Lincoln fireman, was killed here Sunday afternoon when the tractor he was operating overturned on him.

Mr. Zicafoose lived on the Methodist Church camp's grounds. Camp Fontanelle is northeast of Fremont in Washington County.

Center Displays Industry Changes

By GLENN KREUSCHER
Farm Editor

Nebraska's new poultry research center will display the vast changes taking place in the poultry industry at Poultry Day Conference scheduled for Thursday at the Nebraska Center and the new 47,000 square feet Poultry Science Complex.

The complex, consisting of nine new commercial-type buildings located on the agricultural and home economics campus demonstrate a number of new methods of handling layers and a new system of handling poultry ma-

nure pioneered in poultry management research at the University.

Nearly 15,000 layers, growing pullets and turkeys are housed in the new structures where a discussion of research being conducted by the poultry science department will occupy the morning portion of the program.

The educational portion of the program will be held in the afternoon at the Nebraska Center. Co-chairmen for the afternoon will be Alvin Boettcher of Fairbury, who heads the Poultry Improvement Association, and Edgar Sperling

of Arlington, head of the Nebraska Turkey Federation.

"Today's poultry flock is thought of in terms of 5,000 layers or more with housing and equipment designed to handle the larger sized units for the person interested in egg production," explains Dr. William J. Owings, assistant professor and acting chairman of Poultry Science.

"The type of unit, cages, slotted floors with a lagoon or open house plan depends on what works best for the owner. It is possible to find individual preferences for all plans," explains Dr. Earl

Gleaves, extension poultry specialist.

Visitors to the poultry day conference will have opportunity to secure first-hand information on one of the most extensive research programs being conducted on blackhead in turkeys under the direction of Dr. Tom Sullivan, associate professor of poultry nutrition.

The event will mark a goal

for Nebraska's Poultry science department that with the recently completed complex, now offers one of the most modern poultry departments at a land-grant college.

Poultry producers, processors and others associated with the poultry industry are welcome and are urged to attend, said Dr. Owings.

Bomb Rocks Car At Negro's Home

... BUT NO ONE HURT

Jackson, Miss. (AP)—An explosion in the driveway of a Negro home here severely damaged a car and broke some windows in the house before dawn Sunday, but no one was reported injured.

The blast was at the home of I. S. Sanders, a businessman who told police he was a worker in the Negro civil rights movement.

Detective Sgt. J. P. Emmons said investigation showed that some type of explosive powder had been set off under one of two cars in the driveway.

He said the auto damaged was the one on top of the blast, and the other vehicle was not damaged.

Latest of Several

The explosion was the latest of several bombings or burnings at mostly Negro homes or churches in Mississippi since the civil rights "summer project" began.

Two days before the Jackson incident, bombs damaged the homes of Natchez Mayor John Nossor and Natchez Negro contractor Willie Washington. Damages to the mayor's home were estimated at \$1,000. Windows were knocked out at Washington's house. There were no injuries.

Nossor blamed the bombing of his house on his efforts to keep racial peace in the community, admitting he had taken action against both races when they had stepped "too far out of line."

"Were it not for extremists — both Negro and white — no violence of any type would have occurred."

He said the extremists created a dilemma for him.

For two years after he opened the doors of his office to Negroes to hear their problems, he said, some whites accused him of being on the side of the Negroes.

Impulsive

"But about two weeks ago the NAACP wanted to come into Natchez to hold a meeting. I knew both races were impulsive. I was afraid its presence here would create an incident." So, he said, he discouraged the meeting, and then some of the Negroes turned against him.

In the McComb area, scene of about two dozen bombings or burnings, 16 out-of-state ministers were visiting the region to "establish contacts in white communities."

A spokesman for a civil rights group said the clergymen would "help us any way they can ... and contact some of the more liberal whites to help draw them out."

The 16 included the Rev. Robert L. Pierson, son-in-law of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

In Washington, Henry Lee

Moon, public relations director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) said telegrams about the Jackson bombing were sent to President Johnson and Jackson Mayor Allen Thompson by Charles Evers, Mississippi field director of the NAACP.

Firemen Control 65% Santa Barbara Blaze

Santa Barbara, Calif. (AP)—Men and machines concentrated their assault Sunday on stubborn, mountainous hot spots in the 90,000-acre brush fire that killed one man, hurt 42 and caused more than \$3.5 million damage.

The U.S. Forest Service pronounced the sprawling burn, in the slopes above this pleasant, seaside city, 65% contained.

Men with bulldozers, brush hooks, axes or hoes had hacked bare-earth lines around most of the six-day-old fire. In its wind-lashed early stages it sent 5,000 evacuees fleeing and destroyed 78 homes and other structures.

The loss in watershed is almost incalculable.

A few tomato harvesters were released to return to their fields, but most of the 2,400 fire fighters were still on the lines.

Helicopters ferried men and hand tools to the area. Bulldozers hacked roads that four-wheel-drive vehicles could negotiate. Ten bombers continued dropping chemical solutions.

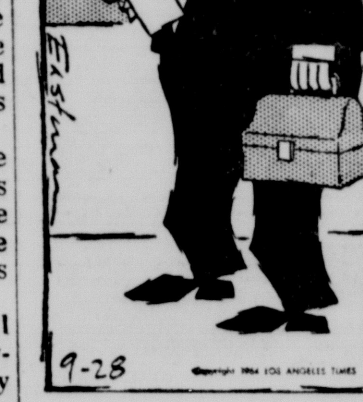
No structures were threatened, the Forest Service said.

California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown said after flying over the charred area in a helicopter:

"The desolation is really shocking. The big problem now is the question of future floods."

Brown declared Santa Barbara County a disaster area Friday because of the fire. So did the Federal Small Business Administration.

CARMICHAEL



By Glenn Kreuscher, Farm Editor

When you combine the people engaged in producing, processing, and marketing food you have an estimated 30% or more of the labor force and the entire group is associated with agriculture.

You might not call too many of them farmers or ranchers, but they are still a vital part of the gigantic agricultural production system that feeds Americans for a smaller proportion of income than any country in the world.

If we would quit talking about the voice of farmers growing dimmer in the congressional halls and exert the united influence of the groups and businesses allied with agriculture there would be a tremendous power available to voice the importance of agri-business that could be utilized on many occasions.

Cornhusker Economics, published by the NU extension service, notes in the September 11 issue that farm output has increased 40% during the past 20 years.

During this time the inputs of farm real estate and mechanical power and equipment remained at about the level of the past 10 years. Machinery investment per farm has increased, but the total number of some principal farm machines is beginning to decline.

For example, the publication notes that the number of wheel tractors has declined in each of the last three years. The number of grain combines appeared to peak in 1959.

Inputs of fertilizer, lime, feed, seed and livestock continued their rapid increase. About 1.1 million tons more fertilizer was used in 1963 than in 1962.

In 1943, one-half of the inputs for farm production were produced on the farm. Today, only about one-third are farm-produced. There has been a rapid increase in "purchased inputs," and this is where the men in agriculture off the farm shows up.

Clarke A. Wenke, vice president and cashier of the Pender State Bank calls our attention to a recent Omaha Beef Conference meeting where he was misquoted as predicting the price at \$23 to \$24 per hundredweight for choice steers.

"I stated I would hope that we could maintain a fat cattle price of \$22 to \$24 for

the bulk of our choice fat cattle for the balance of 1964, and I predicted that we will buy choice quality feeders for \$23 to \$24 on steer calves, \$21 to \$22 on heifer calves, yearling heifers at \$19 to \$20 and yearling steers \$20 to \$21," said Wenke.

"I would not predict what the fat cattle prices will be for 1965, but would have to stay on the side of conservative thinkers because I feel that 1965 is a year for some conservative thinking in the cattle industry," added Wenke.

On Thursday York County will unveil the results of the third year of a Junior Livestock Feeders program as 360 calves fed by 60 boys and girls in a commercial-type youth feeding program are judged and sold.

On the same day the poultrymen of Nebraska will show off their new poultry research center at a Poultry Day Conference at the Nebraska Center and the Ag College campus.

Many Nebraskans have the Oct. 5 date of the annual State Cornpicking Contest on their date book, and undoubtedly host Arnie Samuelson who lives a mile west of Bancroft will think it almost impossible to have so many visitors on one day. Being an election year the politicians will vie with the cornpickers on the program.

Oct. 5 is also the date for the annual meeting of Equity Union Grain Co. that attracts visitors to Lincoln on a state and national level.

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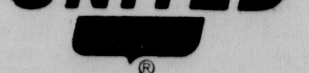
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"These are peaceful days. (Thank goodness.) Indian summer days. A little smoky blue in the twilight."

Have been consulting the poets and find while they speak highly of hair, they are remarking only of woman's crowning glory.

"Do but look on her hair; it is bright
"As love's star when it riseth."

This was said by Ben Johnson, a poet who was not particularly romantic. But apparently hair got to him.

In all this flurry of poetry, nobody remarks how hair gets on you. Clings to blue suits. Stops up drains. Clogs hair brushes. And forces man to baby-sit while madame is off getting light

streaks and two chatty hours under the dryer.

"Of what service to your salvation is all the anxious care you spend in arraying your hair?"

This remark was made by a chap named Tertullian. About year 220. Thus proving that in those olden days, ladies were fussing around with the old bleach.

No poet (or poetess) has had anything to say about man's hair and all its problems. (I had a good title: "Gone But Not Forgotten." But I couldn't make it scan.)

Science has looked into man's hair somewhat. But their remarks are mainly along consolation lines.

They imply that baldness is a sign of intelligence. Said a scientific bloke (probably bald as a bald eagle, too): "Gorillas are not bald."

You want to be like a gorilla? Of course not.

In France, there is a National Brotherhood of Bald-Headed Frenchmen.

They hold dinners and champagne klatches.

Recently a psychologist spoke before them. He said:

"Baldness is a sign of virility. Some of the greatest lovers of history lost their hair at the very peak of their romantic lives."

"This fact was recognized by women who swarmed around them like bees surrounding the new blooming flower."

The brotherhood rose with shining heads and cried:

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Driver, 12, Involved In Car Deaths

By The Associated Press
Two young men were killed Saturday night when their car was in collision 3 1/2 miles south of O'Neill by a car driven by a 12-year-old boy.

DUST CAUSES \$80,000 LOSS IN ACCIDENTS

Ogallala (AP)—Four persons were hospitalized at Ogallala as the result of three separate accidents involving 16 vehicles which had been caused by poor visibility due to blowing dust.

The State Safety Patrol estimated the total damage at about \$80,000. In each case, the patrol said, the accidents resulted after drivers had stopped or slowed down because of blowing dust whipped by winds of up to 60 miles per hour.

Two Ohio couples were hospitalized when their car was involved in a collision with one driven by Hollis Smith of Ansley six miles northwest of here on U.S. 26.

Another accident on Highway 26, this one 18 miles northwest of Ogallala, involved four vehicles. The third accident, three miles west of Ogallala on U.S. 30, involved 10 vehicles.

Lincoln Temperatures

1:30 a.m. (Sun.)	2:30 p.m.
2:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
3:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
4:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
5:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
7:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
8:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
11:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m. (Mon.)
12:30 p.m.	1:30 a.m.
1:30 p.m.	2:30 a.m.

High temperature one year ago 75; low 40.

Sun rises 6:20 a.m.; sets 6:14 p.m.
Moon rises 11:26 p.m.; sets 2:03 p.m.
Normal September precipitation 2.87 inches.
Total September precipitation to date 2.63 in.
Total 1964 precipitation to date 29.02 in.

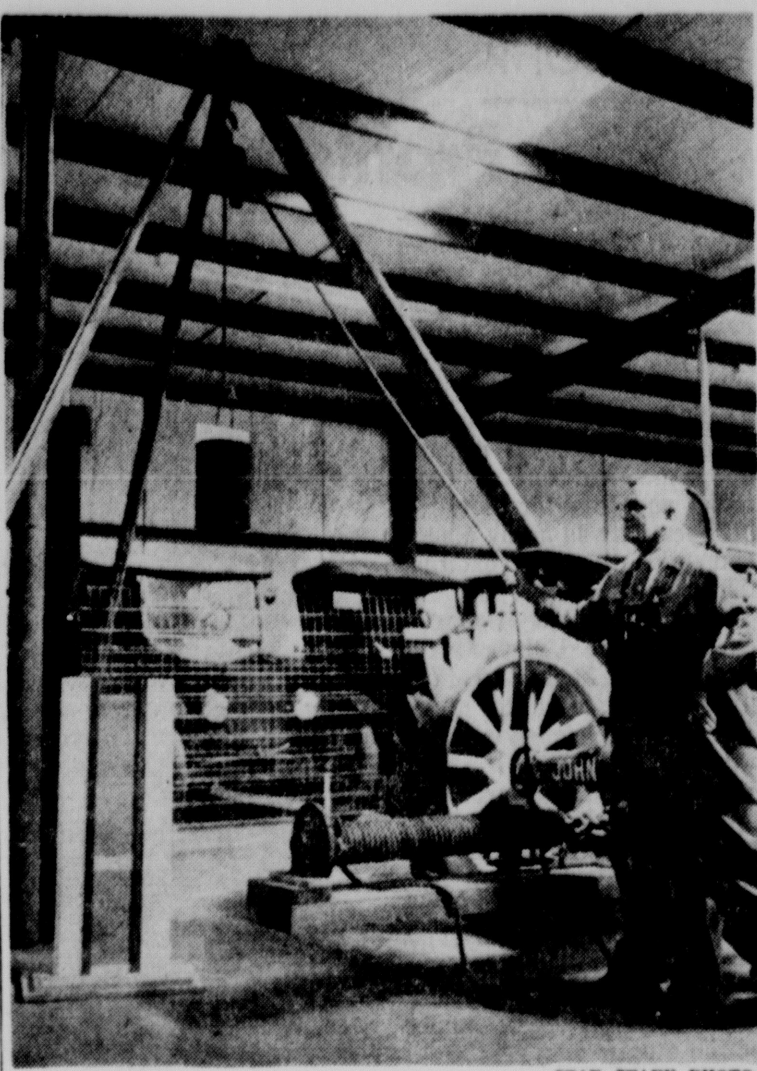
Summary of Conditions
A large high pressure center will move from Iowa to Ohio leaving a broad, cooling trough extending over Nebraska. It will be generally fair in Nebraska Monday with a warming trend.

Nebraska Temperatures

Lincoln	60	39	Sidney	66	21
Beatrice	62	37	Imperial	65	26
Scottsbluff	69	23	North Platte	64	23
Chadron	70	24	Grand Island	62	20
Norfolk	61	34	Omaha	60	33

Temperatures Elsewhere

Albuquerque	69	51	Los Angeles	76	64
Amarillo	52	48	Miami Beach	84	77
Birmingham	87	72	Min.-St. Paul	52	39
Bismarck	63	27	New Orleans	87	73
Boston	73	53	New York	73	39
Chicago	56	47	Phoenix	91	64
Cleveland	67	52	Salt Lake City	76	35
Denver	69	33	San Francisco	61	35
Des Moines	57	40	Seattle	69	48
El Paso	76	58	Tampa	88	78
Jacksonville	85	75	Washington	79	55
Juneau	33	45	Winnipeg	52	35
Kansas City	61	47			



THIESZEN . . . with rig that started it all.

Bucket, Pulley Work Agricultural Miracle

By JOHN LEE
Outstate Nebraska Bureau
Henderson — The feat that revitalized the farm economy of the York-Hamilton County area of the state has been preserved for posterity.

In 1939, toward the end of the big drought years when corn fields were yielding about a bushel per acre ("there was nothing to pick in 1934") and moisture-sapping bindweed was growing 34 feet into the ground, John J. Thieszen and a couple of cousins hand-dug the first irrigation well in the community.

A display showing how the job was done has now been set up in Thieszen's Pioneer Museum in Henderson.

Thieszen and farmer cousins Dan and Abe Thieszen "each took a spade and walked across the field one morning to the highest spot and started digging," John recalled.

"We dug down to the water level — 84 feet — and then used a sand bucket to go down to 151 feet to get enough water."

That was on John's 160-acre farm southwest of Henderson. The men spent six weeks on the 40-inch hole, which included time to make the dirt bucket from a Model "T" gas tank, set up the pulley system and winch hooked to a tractor to raise and lower the bucket, and have the steel casings made in Lincoln to line the lower part of the well.

All the problems didn't involve elbow grease, either. "Everyone thought I was a little off in the upper room," Thieszen took. "And the Fed-

eral Land Bank wouldn't loan me a penny for an irrigation well."

But it worked. Western Landroller in Hastings built a pump for the well, and John started irrigating.

His corn yield that year jumped to 60 bushels and shattered the local record. The same land has been making up to 140 bushels per acre in recent years, he said.

John, Dan and Abe then went over to Dan's farm with the same equipment and dug him a well. By the next summer they had built drilling equipment which they first used for Abe's well.

And John was in the well-drilling business along with his farming operation. He was joined by brother, Gus, who still operates the business they started in Henderson and Aurora, which is responsible for 3,000 wells.

John quit the irrigation business in 1948 and moved to town four years later where his hobby of tinkering with antique machinery got the best of him. His ever-expanding museum now covers 30,000 square feet of floor space.

The irrigation well display features a tall tripod, the rope and original buckets used in digging the well and a glassed case with dirt from the well, kept through the years in glass jars, showing a cross-section of the layers the pioneer irrigators dug through.

His next project is to authentically equip an 1866 log cabin, the first or second in the community, that has been moved into the museum from its former home at the York County Fairgrounds.

Economics By TV Okay, Say NU Students

More than 500 University of Nebraska students who received a semester's instruction in sophomore economics by closed circuit television have some negative opinions about TV as a teaching medium.

But only a minority said they would hesitate to enroll in more TV-instructed classes.

The students gave their opinions in a poll conducted by Dr. Campbell R. McConnell, the professor who taught the course in a system which included optional sessions with tutors as well as the TV lectures transmitted to nine class sections.

Though 39% of the students did not take advantage of the optional out-of-class sessions with tutors, the overwhelming majority of those who did found them of value, and almost half said the tutorial sessions provided an acceptable substitute for classroom questioning which a TV lecture does not allow.

Elm Disease Check

Tecumseh — Carl (Tony) Roberts, recently appointed city forester by Mayor Clifford Roline, has begun a program of testing trees suspected of being infected with Dutch elm disease.

ISSUES—1964:

Voters To Decide Credit Issue

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of stories on issues facing the voter on Nov. 3.)

By DON WALTON
Star Staff Writer

Voters will be asked this November to determine the ground rules for the next act in Nebraska's spectacular 16-month-old credit finance drama.

On the general election ballot is a proposed constitutional amendment which would remove the current prohibition against the enactment of local or special laws regulating the interest on money.

The proposal grew out of State Supreme Court decisions tossing out two installment sales (time-sales) acts on the grounds that they violated the constitutional prohibition contained in Article III, Section 18. Those decisions also placed other special interest rate laws in jeopardy.

A special legislative session grappled with the finance crisis last October, enacted a new interest rate structure and voted 26-6 to submit the broad constitutional question to the voters for their judgment.

Eight months after that ses-

sion adjourned, the high court kayoed its comprehensive, three-tiered interest rate structure on the same grounds—that it violated the constitutional prohibition against special laws.

The proposed amendment would alter the constitution to give the Legislature specific authority "to separately define and classify loans and installment sales, to establish maximum rates within classifications of loans or installment sales which it establishes, and to regulate with respect thereto."

Over Other Sections

The authority would be granted "notwithstanding any other provisions of this constitution," according to language contained in the proposal.

Supreme Court decisions have left little doubt but that all special interest rate laws, except the small loan act, are unconstitutional. And even the small loan statute was questioned by one justice in the latest case.

On the books are special statutes dealing with industrial loan and investment companies, credit unions, revolving charge agreements and personal loans by banks and trust companies.

Only the general 9% usury statute is above constitutional suspicion.

The amendment is supported by most segments of the credit finance industry, including installment loan and industrial loan and investment companies, automobile dealers, retail merchants and some bankers.

Bankers Refrain

The Nebraska Bankers Association has decided to take no official position on the amendment, instead proposing a statutory increase in the usury limit by the 1965 Legislature. That could be accomplished with or without the amendment.

Proponents, who are expected to launch a promotional campaign in behalf of the proposal, hold that its enactment would be in the public interest.

From a practical standpoint, its passage would allow each segment of the industry to seek its own law, its own regulations and its own maximum rates of interest.

Without it, credit will tighten and the economy of the state will suffer, proponents maintain.

"It definitely would be more difficult for people to get credit," according to Michael P. Russillo, executive vice president and secretary of the Nebraska Consumer Credit Association.

Credit Restriction

"There would be a credit restriction and a downturn in the economy," said Keith Andersen, manager of the Nebraska New Car Dealers Association.

At least two organizations oppose adoption of the amendment. They are the 70,000-member State AFL-CIO, and the Nebraska Farmers Union, composed of 10,000 farm families.

Opponents contend that enactment of the amendment will remove a constitutional provision which has served to protect the public — and will tend to result in increased interest rates.

Passage of the amendment would "overburden the wage-earner with higher interest," State AFL-CIO President Richard Nisley of Omaha said.

Enactment would tend to result in "an increase in interest rates generally on all types of loans," Farmers Union President Elton Berck of Lincoln said.

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CIRCULAR HALLWAY . . . and memorial library at right.

New School Filled With Memories

By DEAN TERRILL
Southeast Nebraska Bureau
Nebraska City — "There were times I thought this day would never come."

Hundreds of grins obviously agreed with that comment of D. E. Nelson, former superintendent who Sunday helped this city dedicate its new \$920,000 high school. As vivid as the colors in the strictly-modern structure were memories of six bond elections that didn't quite make it—and the one that did.

A filled parking lot and 1,400-capacity auditorium that spilled visitors over into curved hallways themselves served as tribute to the split-level school. Literally scores listened over inter-coms in smartly-styled classrooms and the expansive gymnasium as State Commissioner of Education Floyd Miller both congratulated and challenged.

"True enough, we have built a building, but let us continue to be builders," stated the dedicatory speaker.

Describing the world's problems as "also the problems of Nebraska City," Dr. Miller suggested as the answer "a high type of ethical Christian education." He further admonished Supt. Sam Metcalf and staff to "teach the things that

have made America strong."

Appropriately, school board members of the past as well as present were special guests in calling attention to the decade background Sunday's scene.

Rating special attention at the open house was the school's J. Hyde Sweet Memorial Library, recognizing the late local publisher. It is on the second level of the 70,000-square-foot structure.

The school is located on a 16-acre tract across from Arbor Lodge at the city's northwest edge. It will accommodate 500 students from grades 10 through 12.

Pandora's Box

By WILLIAM O. DOBLER

When Pandora opened her box, either evil escaped into the world or goodness was lost and only hope remained. You can pretty well take your pick of which story to believe but hope seems the more pleasant of two admittedly poor choices. One thing is certain, not all good things escaped and we have proof of this. Looking back through a stack of accumulated mail, we noticed a report on the month of September and those things to which it is dedicated.

Fortunately, we can almost say those things to which it was dedicated for the month is just about shot. And well it is, too, because September is the official start of Fall Clean-up Time.

Dictating The Time

Well, the very thought of having gotten this far through the month without knowing it was fall clean-up time is a mighty rewarding thing. It is suspected that it is this setting of deadlines that makes such things as fall clean-up so obnoxious. It is the threat of the situation that gets under one's skin, the pressure that causes you to revolt at the prospect of cleaning up and cleaning out the storage pockets around the home.

If they would just leave us all alone so that we could clean up at our leisure, we would automatically do it when conditions seemed to call for it. But when we are told that this is the time for action, we immediately want to sit in an easy chair and pursue the pages of whatever book has currently engaged our interest.

This, at least, is a very relaxing theory and a stout defense to doing those little chores that are so irritating. When given such an ultimatum, we can't stand on our constitutional grounds of free choice. If not given an ultimatum or a prod here and there, we can live very comfortably with our unmet responsibilities.

However, even without a specific designation, we sort of get the idea that time is slipping away. Step outside after the sun has gone down and there is a distinct coolness in the air. No more do you walk outside in the middle of the afternoon and practically bake under a blistering sun. This is a sign that autumn is upon us and the time for doing things will soon be complicated with low temperatures, ice and snow. One of the most vivid reminders can be found in the form of old corn stalks. There is probably nothing in the world that shows its age as does a corn

stalk. The ears are still on field corn stalks but local garden sweet corn has passed its prime of life.

How luscious it was, piping hot from a pan of steaming water on the stove, dripping with butter and generously salted. How it went with a heaping plate of crisp fried chicken, cream gravy and mashed potatoes. A mighty sticky-fingered meal but one from which you walked away even more satisfied than it is wise to be. For weeks now, the old stalks have stood against the elements drying under the sun and bending to the will of the wind. Only a little green remained in the stalk near the ground and its leaves crumbled to the touch as do the pages of an ancient book.

Yet, as afflicted with age as they were, the stalks still stood and would probably have made it through the winter and then some. One can find a field of corn now and then, all grown over with weeds, in which the stalks still stand after what looks like what must have been an awfully long time for them.

And surprisingly, the stalks from the garden do not give up with ease. Their roots are not deep but they are broadly clumped, demanding a bending knee rather than bended back to pull them from the ground. One would think they would be glad to call it quits by then but such is not the way with nature.

Alongside the stalks were green tops of carrots, their growth below ground stunted by a city farmer who planted too much in too little space. They had been in the ground for many months but they still were small, disfigured and probably tough as shoe leather. Once the garden has been cleaned of its left-overs, it looks terribly naked, leaving as the only decent thing to do a spading up of the ground. Strangely, newly turned earth has a refreshing, clean and inviting appearance. It seems almost to sparkle with the vigor it still holds for next year's crop.

But when you have finished the spading, you are not possessed of the same vigor. There seem to be muscles in the back, arms and legs that you didn't know were there but which are now making their presence known. It is a time when you can reflect with satisfaction on the happy thought that we have nearly gotten through the opening of fall clean-up time without even knowing it.

The Issues Don't Count

No other race this November will take the spotlight away from the Johnson-Goldwater contest but second place probably goes to the New York battle between Robert Kennedy and incumbent GOP Senator Kenneth Keating. Kennedy would place a lot of attention on any contest he entered but his seeking office from New York adds still more spice.

It is very possible that in this contest the Kennedy family could experience a rare defeat as the attorney general has been unable to shake the tag of carpet-bagger. A great many voters seem to feel that Kennedy should have waited to run in his native state of Massachusetts. They believe that his entry into the New York Senate picture displays an infringement, a lack of consideration and too great an eagerness for office.

And not so strangely, some voters are heard to say they simply have had too

much of the Kennedys. It is very possible that the publicity surrounding this family and all that it does has reached the saturation point with some people. And there are those who resent the kind of seemingly endless success that is a part of every Kennedy venture.

The young ex-attorney general still draws big crowds and many voters speak favorably of him but the carpetbagger issue is expected to take a very heavy toll of his support. Not helping him any is the caliber of his opponent, a man of standing and seniority in the Senate who many voters feel is entitled to re-election on the basis of his record and service to the state of New York. A large part of the political future of the nation could well hinge on the outcome of this race since Kennedy represents a substantial potential force in the nation's capital.

Man of Good Acts

We have not paid enough attention to the life and works of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico. And now that he is stepping down after 24 years as the top man in island politics, it is a good time to examine his record and pay him the tribute that is his due.

Marin has served five successive terms as the island's governor. He is a Latin American statesman in a democratic state where elections voice the feelings of the people, who actually could remain at the helm for life. And that is the main reason he has chosen to run for the Puerto Rican Senate and voluntarily relinquish the governor's powers. He does not wish to set a pattern suggesting dictatorship.

The governor is the principal figure in Puerto Rico's "Operation Bootstrap" which has developed more prosperity and economic progress for his people. He and

his Popular Democratic party have preferred a commonwealth status to U.S. statehood. In his eyes that relationship made more sense for his island during the course of its upward progress. It frees Puerto Rico from the federal income tax and other responsibilities for statehood, and has allowed the savings to speed up economic progress.

The island may not always find this an advantage and may one day be better off to seek statehood. Munoz Marin does not wish to become such a political fixture as to prejudice the future course of his people.

A few months ago President Johnson signed a bill providing for a 13-member study commission (seven from the U.S. and six from Puerto Rico) to study the future status of the island, which is in itself a testimonial of the outstanding work of the retiring governor.

Taking Off The Pressure

The federal government is rethinking its practice of loading up educator-scientists with urgent defense work at the expense of teaching.

This has been a problem of our institutions of higher learning for some time. If their best scientists are absorbed in specific research, how is the new generation of scientists to be adequately taught? It is like occupying the hen with scratching out worms when she should be setting on a clutch of eggs.

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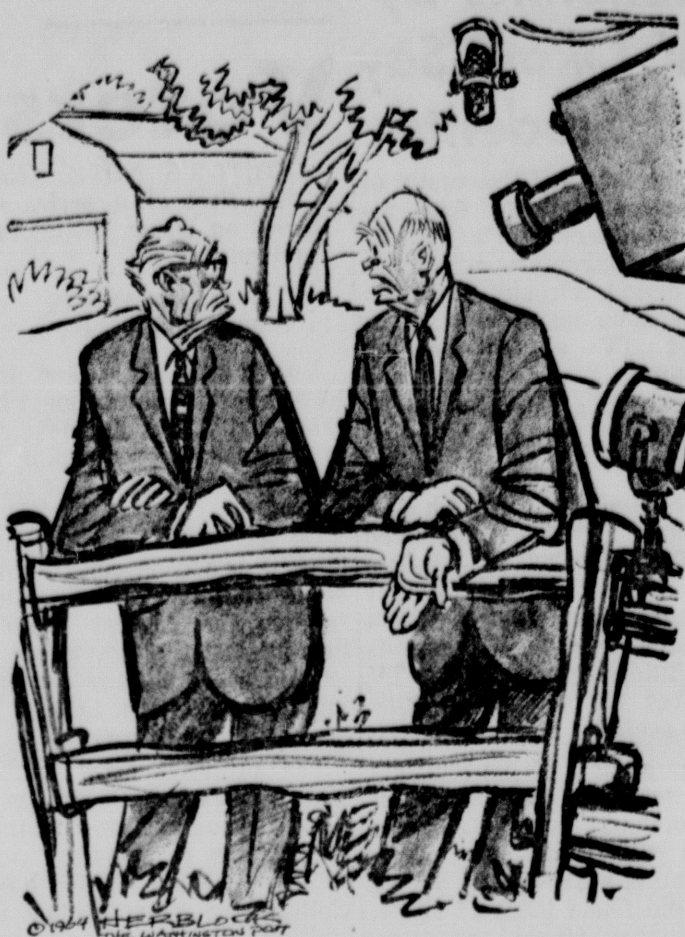
W. EARL DYER, JR., EXECUTIVE EDITOR

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DREW PEARSON

Warren Service Beyond Duty Call

WASHINGTON — In the millions of words that will be written about the report on the assassination of John F. Kennedy, there is one story that will probably not be written.

It is the story of how a man at an age, 73, when he is entitled to shorter hours and a relaxing summer, worked nine months of overtime to produce the assassination report.

When Chief Justice Earl Warren was first requested by President Johnson to do this, he began shaking his head as soon as the new President started talking. Warren knew what was coming, and had fixed a definite Supreme Court policy that no justice should accept outside duties.

However, L. B. Johnson is persuasive. He himself had just accepted new and awesome responsibilities. He appealed to the Chief Justice to serve "as a soldier for his country," and the Chief Justice accepted. Members of his court scolded him when he broke the news the next day.

The Chief Justice has been accustomed to swimming, relaxing, and storing up energy during recent summers. Instead he spent most of this summer working until 7 o'clock each evening. It was a grueling, thankless job. And now that it's done, and

the critics begin pulling the report apart, it will be more thankless than ever. However, the Chief Justice served, as LBJ asked him to, as a soldier for his country.

United Nations diplomats are so outraged over the recent beer-bottle attack upon Mauritania's Youssouf Gueye that they are talking in the corridors about moving UN headquarters away from New York City.

The West African diplomat, pleading in French that he didn't understand what he wanted, was assaulted by half a dozen white youths, wielding beer bottles. The young punks battered him brutally and spit beer into the wounds.

This isn't the first time foreign nationals have met violence on New York streets. Some diplomats, particularly those from Iron Curtain countries, have started packing pistols for their protection. They claim diplomatic immunity to get around New York laws against carrying concealed weapons.

Other diplomats have complained to UN Secretary-General U Thant, who has relayed their protests to Adlai Stevenson, the chief U.S. delegate.

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MARQUIS CHILDS

Democratic Scandal Would Please GOP



WASHINGTON—The lot of North Carolina Sen. B. Everett Jordan is not a happy one. As chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, he must decide whether to move before November 3 or to take delaying action. Hopefully, the Bobby Baker case had been swept under the rug when Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware rose on the floor of the Senate to announce that he had a photograph of a cancelled check showing a secret \$35,000 payoff for the Democratic campaign of 1960. What is more, the alleged payoff came out of the federal treasury, since it was part of a check covering the bonding cost of a federal project.

The check was signed by Matthew McCloskey, who was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. It was made out to Don Reynolds for \$109,205.60, which was \$35,000 above the charge for the bond on the \$14 million stadium McCloskey was building for the District of Columbia. Williams charged that Reynolds kept \$10,000 of the overpayment and turned the other \$25,000 over to Baker for the campaign.

This very serious charge compelled the Senate to reopen the Baker investigation. The question now is whether to call McCloskey or to wait until the FBI has completed the investigation which President Johnson requested and then, with all due deliberation, to study the FBI report.

Not much imagination is required to see how partisan warfare divides. The Republicans with glee, the Democrats

with dismay, can see the venerable McCloskey, who was named ambassador to Ireland by President Kennedy, taking the Fifth Amendment.

In all of this and on every side is a very large overlay of pious protestation of virtue that goes against the ancient practice, as long observed, of pay-off politics. As a result of the Baker turmoil, Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, Democrat, and Senator Clifford Case of New Jersey, Republican, proposed a Senate resolution requiring all senators and Senate employees earning more than \$10,000 a year to make a full disclosure of assets and income. It called, too, for reporting gifts over \$100 and "all outside business associations."

The vote to kill it was 25 to 62, with the Senate establishment, both Republicans and Democrats, turning thumbs down.

McCloskey has raised millions of dollars for the Democratic party while making millions of dollars for himself building great structures for the federal government, one of the most recent of which is the huge new House Office Building that, according to some reports, will cost more than the Pentagon. The builder-big party contributor is an ancient custom with the Democrats.

The Republicans have been able in the past to rely on very wealthy contributors, such as the Pew family in Pennsylvania, who funnel money into the party through various channels.

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NIELS BOHR

Profiles in Science

Shortly before Albert Einstein died, he said of Niels Bohr: "Nobody knows where knowledge of the atom would have stood now if it had not been for him."

It was this Danish physicist who unveiled the Nuclear Era, a prospect of despair for some, but one of optimism and hope for more. In between he was many places and did many exciting things.

After a brilliant scholastic career at the University of Copenhagen, he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Academy of Science when he was 22.

Before the first world war he spent much time in England, working with the famous J. J. Thomson and Lord Rutherford. In 1913 he worked out the new physical theory that soon became a science of its own—nuclear physics. It was the beginning of the atomic age.

Bohr was the founder of the "wave" or impulse theory of atomic structure, a theory called "quantum" by the physicists. He was thus a real pioneer in explaining the internal behavior of the nucleus atom.

He began with the nucleus of the hydrogen atom, the atom thought to be that of the "most elemental" of all elements. The concept led directly to the atomic and hydrogen bombs, which sounds very frightening.

In reality, many scientists and statesmen now are hopeful that atomic weapons have brought an end at least to great wars and that nuclear energy will prove to be the greatest blessing science has ever bestowed upon man-



kind. Some, of course, still are fearful it will become the greatest curse.

In 1922, when he was only 37, Bohr won the Nobel Prize for his theory of atomic structure. He was appointed professor at Copenhagen and later became director of the Danish Institute of Theoretical Physics, a post he held for 17 years. He did work at Princeton in 1939 in association with Einstein.

When Denmark was overrun by the Nazis he was not at first interfered with, even though his mother was Jewish. In 1943, however, it

was learned that he and his family were to be arrested, and he fled to Sweden, and later went to England and the United States.

In the United States he worked at Los Alamos on "the bomb." He was impressed with its political implications and talked with both Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, hoping to persuade them to try to avert a nuclear arms race by setting up international control in cooperation with all nations.

Both interviews were unfruitful. Copyright, 1964, Los Angeles Times

Your Five Cents Worth

Brevity in letters is requested but length in itself will have no bearing on publication. Writers are advised that needless detail and repetitious matter will be edited out of letters. Too frequent contributions from one person on the same subject may be rejected. All letters must be accompanied by writer's true name but may be submitted for publication under a pen name or initials. However, letters will be printed under a pen name or initials at the editors discretion.

Friend, Not Foe

Lincoln, Neb.

Years ago another girl named Virginia wrote to a newspaper editor, asking if there was a Santa Claus. He replied that there was and that his spirit lived in the minds and hearts of men and women.

I think that the editor's paragraph bears repeating. We cannot solve the problem with farm programs that fall far short, or direct action that produces only violence. Nor can it be solved by a general public that feels impelled only to sit in judgment and desire only peace and quiet. The public has a more constructive role than that. It should grant a fair return and eliminate the problem at the source.

Jesus said as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. Many things that were once dreams in the minds of men and women are now reality. For example, our form of government was once a dream in the minds of men. The airplane, the radio, the automobile, the television, to name a few, were at one time only dreams.

A dead opponent in this battle is of no use to anyone, but a converted opponent is a valuable ally. It is a sad fact that in the heat of passion, we strike out at friend and foe alike. You, Virginia, in your desire for justice have struck a blow at one of the best and friendliest editors agriculture has. I believe it would be far better if you came back and reconsidered your position.

Your cause is just. The NFO will win. I am hopeful that you will at an early date meet your adversary face to face and find, not a foe, but a staunch and true friend.

JOSEPH M. FRANSON

★ ★ ★

Full-Time Task

Lincoln, Neb.

I should like to draw attention to an inadequacy in our Lincoln school system—mainly concerning the teaching of English in junior high school. Having some background in this field myself, I know that the teaching of grammar and literature is a full-time job, one which demands much thoughtful preparation, great enthusiasm and many hours of time in the grading of compositions.

Last year one of my children had two English teachers, neither of whom was specifically trained in that field. I was particularly concerned that, although weeks and weeks were spent studying and memorizing rules of grammar, the class never once put this knowledge to use in the writing of either a composition or a letter. The reason was obvious: the teachers simply had no time to correct English themes

along with arithmetic papers, etc. Of course, I realize there are many inspired teachers who do a fine job of teaching English "on the side," but lack of preparation time and the impossibility of keeping abreast of new teaching methods prevent them from achieving full potential.

In the past few years great strides have been made in this field (at our own university, as a matter of fact), and it seems to me that in a college town like this, our children should benefit from these advances by having full-time, fully trained English teachers.

CONCERNED

★ ★ ★

Farm Income

Prague, Neb.

There has been much controversy about the status of the American farmer. One farm organization is telling our law makers in Washington that the farmer is doing all right and doesn't need any help. However, when a farmer loses money feeding his home-raised steers, things apparently aren't as good as they want us to believe.

When I was in France during World War II, 19 years ago, I saw women and children in rags, in the bitter cold, digging in garbage cans for a little morsel to put in their hungry bellies. This I'll never forget!

If you had a million dollars and not a bite to eat, what good would all that wealth do you? Therefore, food is the most important item in the world. So I don't see why the farmer should be paid the least for his labor of any segment of our entire economy.

Take a look around and see how important it is. Look at the United States and

then look what they have in China, Burma and India, where food is in short supply.

I urge everyone to join and help his neighbors who are trying to raise the farm income, which would benefit everyone in the whole economy by providing jobs for the unemployed.

A farmer cannot buy new equipment or make any improvements if he is barely making ends meet. BERNARD A. HUMLICEK

★ ★ ★

No Authority Gap

Chadron, Neb.

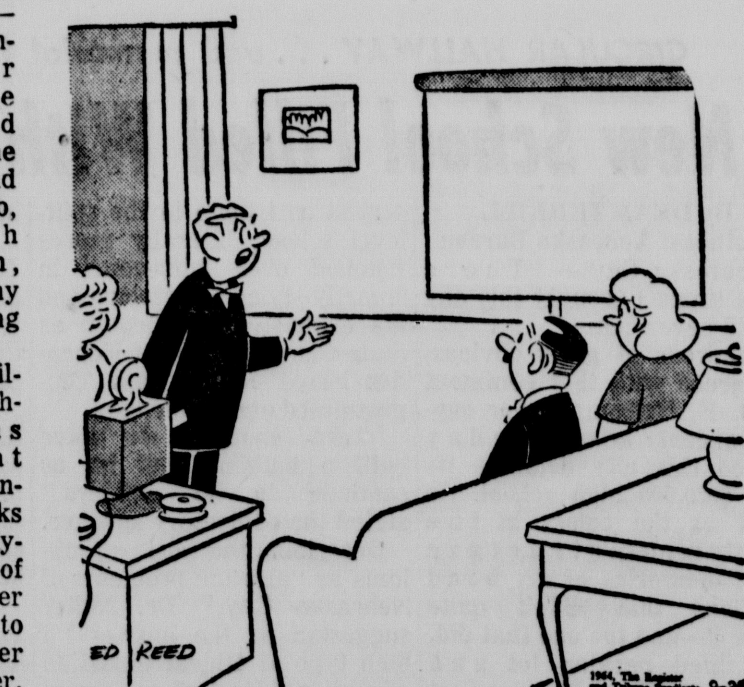
As the campaign progresses, the propensity of the Goldwaterites to purposefully distort and confuse issues seems to increase. A classic example would be the recent amphigory published in this column, concerning Goldwater's belief that "field commanders" should have the right to unleash the atom whenever they feel so disposed. The writer's conclusion was that President Johnson's contrary position would result in a gap of authority to order retaliation should the President be killed with the first bomb.

Such a conclusion completely overlooks the established chain of command and, more important, fails to deal with the issue as proposed by Goldwater: Should military commanders be clothed with the power to execute a nuclear attack without the concurrence of a living president? The question hardly survives its statement, when one considers that there may still be some Edwin A. Walkers in the ranks of our military.

JACK B. HENLEY

OFF THE RECORD

By Ed. Reed



"—And that's the story of my life—now may I marry your daughter?"

Warren Commission Report On Assassination

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following is the text of the summary and conclusions in the report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy:

The assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963, was a cruel and shocking act of violence directed against a man, a family, a nation, and against all mankind. A young and vigorous leader whose years of public and private life stretched be-

fore him was the victim of the fourth Presidential assassination in the history of a country dedicated to the concepts of reasoned argument and peaceful political change. This Commission was created on November 29,

1963, in recognition of the right of people everywhere to full and truthful knowledge concerning these events. This report endeavors to fulfill that right and to appraise this tragedy by the light of reason and the

standard of fairness. It has been prepared with a deep awareness of the Commission's responsibility to present to the American people an objective report of the facts relating to the assassination.

Events Of Assassination Narrated In Chronological Order

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS

At 11:40 a.m., C.S.T., on Friday, November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, and their party arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Tex. Behind them was the first day of a Texas trip planned 5 months before by the President, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, and John B. Connally Jr., Governor of Texas. After leaving the White House on Thursday morning, the President had flown initially to San Antonio where Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson joined the party and the President dedicated new research facilities at the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine. Following a testimonial dinner in Houston for U.S. Representative Albert Thomas, the President flew to Fort Worth where he spent the night and spoke at a large breakfast gathering on Friday.

Planned for later that day were a motorcade through downtown Dallas, a luncheon speech at the Trade Mart, and a flight to Austin where the President would attend a reception and speak at a Democratic fund-raising dinner. From Austin he would proceed to the Texas ranch of the Vice President. Evident on this trip were the varied roles which an American President performs — Head of State, Chief Executive, party leader, and, in this instance, prospective candidate for re-election.

The Dallas motorcade, it was hoped, would evoke a demonstration of the President's personal popularity in a city which he had lost in the 1960 election. Once it had been decided that the trip to Texas would span 2 days, those responsible for planning, primarily Governor Connally and Kenneth O'Donnell, a special assistant to the President, agreed that a motorcade through Dallas would be desirable. The Secret Service was told on November 8 that 45 minutes had been allotted to a motorcade procession from Love Field to the site of a luncheon planned by Dallas business and civic leaders in honor of the President. After considering the facilities and security problems of several buildings, the Trade Mart was chosen as the luncheon site. Given this selection, and in accordance with the customary practice of affording the greatest number of people an opportunity to see the President, the motorcade route selected was a natural one. The route was approved by the local host committee and White House representatives on November 18 and publicized in the local papers starting on November 19. This advance publicity made it clear that the motorcade would leave Main Street and pass the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets as it proceeded to the Trade Mart by way of the Stemmons Freeway.

Skies Clear

By midmorning of November 22, clearing skies in Dallas dispelled the threat of rain and the President greeted the crowds from his open limousine without the "bubbletop," which was at that time a plastic shield furnishing protection only against inclement weather. To the left of the President in the rear seat was Mrs. Kennedy. In the jump seats were Governor Connally, who was in front of the President, and Mrs. Connally at the Governor's left. Agent William R. Greer of the Secret Service was driving, and Agent Roy H. Kellerman was sitting to his right.

Directly behind the Presidential limousine was an open "followup" car with eight Secret Service agents, two in the front seat, two in the rear, and two on each running board. These agents, in accordance with normal Secret Service procedures, were instructed to scan the crowds, the roofs, and windows of buildings, overpasses, and crossings for signs of trouble. Behind the "followup" car was the Vice-Presidential car carrying the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson and Senator Ralph W. Yarborough. Next were a Vice-Presidential "followup" car and several cars and buses for additional dignitaries, press representatives, and others.

The motorcade left Love Field shortly after 11:50 a.m. and proceeded through residential neighborhoods, stopping twice at the President's request to greet well-wishers among the friendly crowds. Each time the President's car halted, Secret Service agents from the "followup" car moved to assume a

protective stance near the President and Mrs. Kennedy. As the motorcade reached Main Street, a principal east-west artery in downtown Dallas, the welcome became tumultuous.

At the extreme west end of Main Street the motorcade turned right on Houston Street and proceeded north for one block in order to make a left turn on Elm Street, the most direct and convenient approach to the Stemmons Freeway and the Trade Mart. As the President's car approached the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets, there loomed directly ahead on the intersection's northwest corner a seven-story, orange brick warehouse and office building, the Texas School Book Depository. Riding in the Vice President's car, Agent Rufus W. Youngblood of the Secret Service noticed that the clock atop the building indicated 12:30 p.m., the scheduled arrival time at the Trade Mart.

The President's car which had been going north made a sharp turn toward the southwest onto Elm Street. At a speed of about 11 miles per hour, it started down the gradual descent toward a railroad overpass under which the motorcade would proceed before reaching the Stemmons Freeway. The front of the Texas School Book Depository was now on the President's right, and he waved to the crowd assembled there as he passed the building. Dealey Plaza — an open, landscaped area marking the western end of downtown Dallas — stretched out to the President's left. A Secret Service agent riding in the motorcade radioed the Trade Mart that the President would arrive in 5 minutes.

Shots Sound

Rounds later shots resounded in rapid succession. The President's hands moved to his neck. He appeared to stiffen momentarily and lurch slightly forward in his seat. A bullet had entered the base of the back of his neck slightly to the right of the spine. It traveled downward and exited from the front of the neck, causing a nick in the left lower portion of the knot in the President's necktie. Before the shooting started, Governor Connally had been facing toward the crowd on the right. He started to turn toward the left and suddenly felt a blow on his back. The Governor had been hit by a bullet which entered at the extreme right side of his back at a point below his right armpit. The bullet traveled through his chest in a downward and forward direction, exited below his right nipple, passed through his right wrist which had been in his lap, and then caused a wound to his left thigh. The force of the bullet's impact appeared to spin the Governor to his right, and Mrs. Connally pulled him down into her lap. Another bullet then struck President Kennedy in the rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound. The President fell to the left into Mrs. Kennedy's lap.

Secret Service Agent Clinton J. Hill, riding on the left running board of the "followup" car, heard a noise which sounded like a firecracker and saw the President suddenly lean forward and to the left. Hill jumped off the car and raced toward the President's limousine. In the front seat of the Vice-Presidential car, Agent Youngblood heard an explosion and noticed unusual movements in the crowd. He vaulted into the rear seat and sat on the Vice President in order to protect him. At the same time Agent Kellerman in the front seat of the Presidential limousine turned to observe the President.

Seeing that the President was struck, Kellerman instructed the driver, "Let's get out of here; we are hit." He radioed ahead to the lead car, "Get us to the hospital immediately." Agent Greer immediately accelerated the Presidential car. As it gained speed, Agent Hill managed to pull himself into the back of the car where Mrs. Kennedy had climbed. Hill pushed her back into the rear seat and shielded the stricken President and Mrs. Kennedy as the President's car proceeded at high speed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, 4 miles away.

Wounds Treated

At Parkland, the President was immediately treated by a team of physicians who had been alerted for the President's arrival by the Dallas Police



PRESIDENT RECEIVES COMMISSION REPORT

Chief Justice Earl Warren is shown here delivering the report of his special commission's investigation to President Johnson at the White House. Other members of the commission include (from left): John J. McCloy; Sen. Richard Russell, D-Ga.; Rep. Gerald

Ford, R-Mich.; Allen Dulles; Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky.; and Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La. At rear, second from left, is J. Lee Rankin, former Lincolnite who served as commission counsel.

Department as the result of a radio message from the motorcade after the shooting. The doctors noted irregular breathing movements and a possible heartbeat, although they could not detect a pulse-beat. They observed the extensive wound in the President's head and a small wound approximately one-fourth inch in diameter in the lower third of his neck. In an effort to facilitate breathing, the physicians performed a tracheotomy by enlarging the throat wound and inserting a tube. Totally absorbed in the immediate task of trying to preserve the President's life, the attending doctors never turned the President over for an examination of his back. At 1 p.m., after all heart activity ceased and the Last Rites were administered by a priest, President Kennedy was pronounced dead. Governor Connally underwent surgery and ultimately recovered from his serious wounds.

Upon learning of the President's death, Vice President Johnson left Parkland Hospital under close guard and proceeded to the Presidential plane at Love Field. Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by her husband's body, boarded the plane shortly thereafter. At 2:38 p.m., in the central compartment of the plane, Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President of the United States by Federal District Court Judge Sarah T. Hughes. The plane left immediately for Washington, D.C., arriving at Andrews AFB, Md., at 5:58 p.m. e.s.t. The President's body was taken to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., where it was given a complete pathological examination. The autopsy disclosed the large head wound observed at Parkland and the wound in the front of the neck which had been enlarged by the Parkland doctors when they performed the tracheotomy. Both of these wounds were described in the autopsy report as being "presumably of exit." In addition the autopsy revealed a small wound of entry in the rear of the President's skull and another wound of entry near the base of the back of the neck. The autopsy report stated the cause of death as "Gunshot wound, head," and the bullets which struck the President were described as having been fired "from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased."

Confusion At Scene

At the scene of the shooting, there was evident confusion at the outset concerning the point of origin of the shots. Witnesses differed in their accounts of the direction from which the sound of the shots emanated. Within a few minutes, however, attention centered on the Texas School Book Depository Building as the source of the shots. The building was occupied by a private corporation, the Texas School Book Depository Co., which distributed school textbooks of several publishers and leased space to representatives of the publishers. Most of the employees in the building worked for these publishers. The balance, including a 15-man warehousing crew, were employees of the Texas School Book Depository Co. itself.

Several eyewitnesses in front of the building reported that they saw a rifle being fired from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the

Texas School Book Depository. One eyewitness, Howard L. Brennan, had been watching the parade from a point on Elm Street directly opposite and facing the building. He promptly told a policeman that he had seen a slender man, about 5 feet 10 inches, in his early thirties, take deliberate aim from the sixth-floor corner window and fire a rifle in the direction of the President's car. Brennan thought he might be able to identify the man since he had noticed him in the window a few minutes before the motorcade made the turn onto Elm Street. At 12:34 p.m., the Dallas police radio mentioned the Depository Building as a possible source of the shots, and at 12:45 p.m., the police radio broadcast a description of the suspected assassin based primarily on Brennan's observations.

When the shots were fired, a Dallas motorcycle patrolman, Marion L. Baker, was riding in the motorcade at a point several cars behind the President. He had turned right from Main Street onto Houston Street and was about 200 feet south of Elm Street when he heard a shot. Baker, having recently returned from a week of deer hunting, was certain the shot came from a high-powered rifle. He looked up and saw pigeons scattering in the air from their perches on the Texas School Book Depository Building. He raced his motorcycle to the building, dismounted, scanned the area to the west and pushed his way through the spectators toward the entrance. There he encountered Roy Truly, the building superintendent, who offered Baker his help. They entered the building, and ran toward the two elevators in the rear. Finding that both elevators were on an upper floor, they dashed up the stairs. Not more than 2 minutes had elapsed since the shooting.

Man Spotted

When they reached the second-floor landing on their way up to the top of the building, Patrolman Baker thought he caught a glimpse of someone through the small glass window in the door separating the hall area near the stairs from the small vestibule leading into the lunchroom. Gun in hand, he rushed to the door and saw a man about 20 feet away walking toward the other end of the lunchroom. The man was empty-handed. At Baker's command, the man turned and approached him. Truly, who had started up the stairs to the third floor ahead of Baker, returned to see what had delayed the patrolman. Baker asked Truly whether he knew the man in the lunchroom. Truly replied that the man worked in the building, whereupon Baker turned from the man and proceeded, with Truly, up the stairs. The man they encountered had started working in the Texas School Book Depository Building on October 16, 1963. His fellow workers described him as very quiet — a "loner." His name was Lee Harvey Oswald.

Within about 1 minute after his encounter with Baker and Truly, Oswald was seen passing through the second-floor offices. In his hand was a full "Coke" bottle which he had purchased from a vending machine in the lunchroom. He was walking toward the front of the building where a passenger elevator and a short flight of stairs provided access to the main entrance of

the building on the first floor. Approximately 7 minutes later, at about 12:40 p.m., Oswald boarded a bus at a point on Elm Street seven short blocks east of the Depository Building. The bus was traveling west toward the very building from which Oswald had come. Its route lay through the Oak Cliff section in southwest Dallas, where it would pass seven blocks east of the rooming house in which Oswald was living, at 1026 North Beckley Avenue. On the bus was Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, one of Oswald's former landladies who immediately recognized him. Oswald stayed on the bus approximately 3 or 4 minutes, during which time it proceeded only two blocks because of the traffic jam created by the motorcade and the assassination. Oswald then left the bus.

A few minutes later he entered a vacant taxi four blocks away and asked the driver to take him to a point on North Beckley Avenue several blocks beyond his rooming house. The trip required 5 or 6 minutes. At about 1 p.m. Oswald arrived at the rooming house. The housekeeper, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, was surprised to see Oswald at midday and remarked to him that he seemed to be in quite a hurry. He made no reply. A few minutes later Oswald emerged from his room zipping up his jacket and rushed out of the house.

Second Shooting

Approximately 14 minutes later, and just 45 minutes after the assassination, another violent shooting occurred in Dallas. The victim was Patrolman J. D. Tippit of the Dallas police, an officer with a good record during his more than 11 years with the police force. He was shot near the intersection of 10th Street and Patton Avenue, about nine-tenths of a mile from Oswald's rooming house. At the time of the assassination, Tippit was alone in his patrol car, the routine practice for most police patrol cars at this time of day. He had been ordered by radio at 12:45 p.m. to proceed to the central Oak Cliff area as part of a concentration of patrol car activity around the center of the city following the assassination. At 12:54 Tippit radioed that he had moved as directed and would be available for any emergency. By this time the police radio had broadcast several messages alerting the police to the suspect described by Brennan at the scene of the assassination — a slender white male, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches and weighing about 165 pounds.

At approximately 1:15 p.m., Tippit was driving slowly in an easterly direction on East 10th Street in Oak Cliff. About 100 feet past the intersection of 10th Street and Patton Avenue, Tippit pulled up alongside a man walking in the same direction. The man met the general description of the suspect wanted in connection with the assassination. He walked over to Tippit's car, rested his arms on the door on the right-hand side of the car, and apparently exchanged words with Tippit through the window. Tippit opened the door on the left side and started to walk around the front of his car. As he reached the front wheel on the driver's side, the man on the sidewalk drew a revolver and fired several shots in rapid succession, hitting Tippit four times and killing him instantly. An automobile repair man, Domingo Benavides, heard the

shots and stopped his pickup truck on the opposite side of the street about 25 feet in front of Tippit's car. He observed the gunman start back toward Patton Avenue, removing the empty cartridge cases from the gun as he went. Benavides rushed to Tippit's side. The patrolman, apparently dead, was lying on his revolver, which was out of its holster. Benavides promptly reported the shooting to police headquarters over the radio in Tippit's car. The message was received shortly after 1:16 p.m.

Walked Hurriedly

As the gunman left the scene, he walked hurriedly back toward Patton Avenue and turned left, heading south. Standing on the northwest corner of 10th Street and Patton Avenue was Helen Markham, who had been walking south on Patton Avenue and had seen both the killer and Tippit cross the intersection in front of her as she waited on the curb for traffic to pass. She witnessed the shooting and then saw the man with a gun in his hand walk back toward the corner and cut across the lawn of the corner house as he started south on Patton Avenue.

In the corner house itself, Mrs. Barbara Jeanette Davis and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Virginia Davis, heard the shots and rushed to the door in time to see the man walk rapidly across the lawn shaking a revolver as if he were emptying it of cartridge cases. Later that day each woman found a cartridge case near the house. As the gunman turned the corner he passed alongside a taxicab which was parked on Patton Avenue, a few feet from 10th Street. The driver, William W. Scoggins, had seen the slaying and was now crouched behind his cab on the street side. As the gunman cut through the shrubbery on the lawn, Scoggins looked up and saw the man approximately 12 feet away. In his hand was a pistol and he muttered words which sounded to Scoggins like "poor dumb cop" or "poor damn cop."

After passing Scoggins, the gunman crossed to the west side of Patton Avenue and ran south toward Jefferson Boulevard, a main Oak Cliff thoroughfare. On the east side of Patton, between 10th Street and Jefferson Boulevard, Ted Callaway, a used car salesman, heard the shots and ran to the sidewalk. As the man with the gun rushed past, Callaway shouted "What's going on?" The man merely shrugged, ran on to Jefferson Boulevard and turned right. On the next corner was a gas station with a parking lot in the rear. The assailant ran into the lot, discarded his jacket and then continued his flight west on Jefferson.

In a shoe store a few blocks farther west on Jefferson, the manager, Johnny Calvin Brewer, heard the siren of a police car moments after the radio in his store announced the shooting of the police officer in Oak Cliff. Brewer saw a man step quickly into the entranceway of the store and stand there with his back toward the street. When the police car made a U-turn and headed back in the direction of the Tippit shooting, the man left and Brewer followed him. He saw the man enter the Texas Theatre, a motion picture house about 60 feet away, without buying a ticket. Brewer pointed this out to the cashier, Mrs. Julia Postal, who called the police. The time was shortly after 1:40 p.m.

Similarity Noted

At 1:29 p.m., the police radio had noted the similarity in the descriptions of the suspects in the Tippit shooting and the assassination. At 1:45 p.m., in response to Mrs. Postal's call, the police radio sounded the alarm: "Have information a suspect just went in the Texas Theatre on West Jefferson." Within minutes the theater was surrounded. The house lights were then turned up. Patrolman M. N. McDonald and several other policemen approached the man, who had been pointed out to them by Brewer.

McDonald ordered the man to his feet and heard him say, "Well, it's all over now." The man drew a gun from his waist with one hand and struck the officer with the other. McDonald struck out with his right hand and grabbed the gun with his left hand. After a brief struggle McDonald and several other police officers disarmed and handcuffed the suspect and drove him to police headquar-

ters, arriving at approximately 2 p.m.

Following the assassination, police cars had rushed to the Texas School Book Depository in response to the many radio messages reporting that the shots had been fired from the Depository Building. Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer of the Dallas Police Department arrived at the scene shortly after hearing the first of these police radio messages at 12:34 p.m. Some of the officers who had been assigned to the area of Elm and Houston Streets for the motorcade were talking to witnesses and watching the building when Sawyer arrived. Sawyer entered the building and rode a passenger elevator to the fourth floor, which was the top floor for this elevator. He conducted a quick search, returned to the main floor and, between approximately 12:37 and 12:40 p.m., ordered that no one be permitted to leave the building.

Site Spotted

Shortly before 1 p.m. Capt. J. Will Fritz, chief of the homicide and robbery bureau of the Dallas Police Department, arrived to take charge of the investigation. Searching the sixth floor, Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney noticed a pile of cartons in the southeast corner. He squeezed through the boxes and realized immediately that he had discovered the point from which the shots had been fired. On the floor were three empty cartridge cases. A carton had apparently been placed on the floor at the side of the window so that a person sitting on the carton could look down Elm Street toward the overpass and scarcely be noticed from the outside. Between this carton and the half-open window were three additional cartons arranged at such an angle that a rifle resting on the top carton would be aimed directly at the motorcade as it moved away from the building. The high stack of boxes, which first attracted Mooney's attention, effectively screened a person at the window from the view of anyone else on the floor.

Mooney's discovery intensified the search for additional evidence on the sixth floor, and at 1:22 p.m., approximately 10 minutes after the cartridge cases were found, Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone turned his flashlight in the direction of two rows of boxes in the northwest corner near the staircase. Stuffed between the two rows was a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight. The rifle was not touched until it could be photographed. When Lt. J. C. Day of the police identification bureau decided that the wooden stock and the metal knob at the end of the bolt contained no prints, he held the rifle by the stock while Captain Fritz ejected a live shell by operating the bolt. Lieutenant Day promptly noted that stamped on the rifle itself was the serial number "C2766" as well as the markings "1940," "MADE ITALY" and "CAL. 6.5." The rifle was about 40 inches long and when disassembled it could fit into a hand-made paper sack which, after the assassination, was found in the southeast corner of the building within a few feet of the cartridge cases.

Oswald Missing

As Fritz and Day were completing their examination of this rifle on the sixth floor, Roy Truly, the building superintendent, approached with information which he felt should be brought to the attention of the police. Earlier, while the police were questioning the employees, Truly had observed that Lee Harvey Oswald, 1 of the 15 men who worked in the warehouse, was missing. After Truly provided Oswalds name, address, and general description, Fritz left for police headquarters. He arrived at headquarters shortly after 2 p.m. and asked two detectives to pick up the employee who was missing from the Texas School Book Depository. Standing nearby were the police officers who had just arrived with the man arrested in the Texas Theatre. When Fritz mentioned the name of the missing employee, he learned that the man was already in the interrogation room. The missing School Book Depository employee and the suspect who had been apprehended in the Texas Theatre were one and the same — Lee Harvey Oswald.

(Continued on Page 6.)

Report Tells Personal History Of Lee Oswald

(Continued from Page 5.)

The suspect Fritz was about to question in connection with the assassination of the President and the murder of a policeman was born in New Orleans on October 18, 1939, 2 months after the death of his father. His mother, Marguerite Claverie Oswald, had two older children. One, John Pic, was a half-brother to Lee from an earlier marriage which had ended in divorce. The other was Robert Oswald, a full brother to Lee and 5 years older. When Lee Oswald was 3, Mrs. Oswald placed him in an orphanage where his brother and half-brother were already living, primarily because she had to work.

In January 1944, when Lee was 4, he was taken out of the orphanage, and shortly thereafter his mother moved with him to Dallas, Tex., where the older boys joined them at the end of the school year. In May of 1945 Marguerite Oswald married her third husband, Edwin A. Ekdahl. While the two older boys attended a military boarding school, Lee lived at home and developed a warm attachment to Ekdahl, occasionally accompanying his mother and stepfather on business trips around the country. Lee started school in Benbrook, Tex., but in the fall of 1946, after a separation from Ekdahl, Marguerite Oswald re-entered Lee in the first grade in Covington, La.

In January 1947, while Lee was still in the first grade, the family moved to Fort Worth, Tex., as the result of an attempted reconciliation between Ekdahl and Lee's mother. A year and a half later, before Lee was 9, his mother was divorced from her third husband as the result of a divorce action instituted by Ekdahl. Lee's school record during the next 5½ years in Fort Worth was average, although generally it grew poorer each year. The comments of teachers and others who knew him at that time do not reveal any unusual personality traits or characteristics.

Emotional Problems

Another change for Lee Oswald occurred in August 1952, a few months after he completed the sixth grade. Marguerite Oswald and her 12-year-old son moved to New York City where Marguerite's oldest son, John Pic, was stationed with the Coast Guard. The ensuing year and one-half in New York was marked by Lee's refusals to attend school and by emotional and psychological problems of a seemingly serious nature. Because he had become a chronic school truant, Lee underwent psychiatric study at Youth House, an institution in New York for juveniles who have had truancy problems or difficulties with the law, and who appear to require psychiatric observation, or other types of guidance. The social worker assigned to his case described him as "seriously detached" and "withdrawn" and noted "a rather pleasant, appealing quality about this emotionally starved, affectionless youngster."

Lee expressed the feeling to the social worker that his mother did not care for him and regarded him as a burden. He experienced fantasies about being all powerful and hurting people, but during his stay at Youth House he was apparently not a behavior problem. He appeared withdrawn and evasive, a boy who preferred to spend his time alone, reading and watching television. His tests indicated that he was above average in intelligence for his age group. The chief psychiatrist of Youth House diagnosed Lee's problem as a "personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies." He concluded that the boy was "an emotionally, quite disturbed youngster" and recommended psychiatric treatment.

Teachers Complained

In May 1953, after having been at Youth House for 3 weeks, Lee Oswald returned to school where his attendance and grades temporarily improved. By the following fall, however, the probation officer reported that virtually every teacher complained about the boy's behavior. His mother insisted that he did not need psychiatric assistance. Although there was apparently some improvement in Lee's behavior during the next few months, the court recommended further treatment. In January 1954, while Lee's case was still pending, Marguerite and Lee left for New Orleans, the city of Lee's birth.

Upon his return to New Orleans, Lee maintained mediocre grades but had no obvious behavior problems. Neighbors and others who knew him outside of school remembered him as a quiet, solitary and introverted boy who read a great deal and whose vocabulary made him quite articulate. About 1 month after he started the 10th grade and 11 days before his 16th birthday in October 1955, he brought to school a note purportedly written by his mother, stating that the family was moving to California. The note was written by Lee. A few days later he dropped out of school and almost immediately tried to join the Marine Corps. Because he was only 16, he was rejected.

After leaving school Lee worked for the next 10 months at several jobs in New Orleans as an office messenger or clerk. It was during this period that he started to read communist literature. Occasionally, in conversations with others, he praised communism and expressed to his fellow employees a desire to join the Communist Party. At about this time, when he was not yet 17, he wrote to the Socialist Party of America, professing his belief in Marxism.

Another move followed in July 1956 when Lee and his mother returned to Fort Worth. He re-entered high school but again dropped out after a few weeks and enlisted in the Marine Corps on October 24, 1956, 6 days after his 17th birthday. On December 21, 1956, during boot camp in San Diego, Oswald fired a score of 212 for record with the M-1 rifle — 2 points over the minimum for a rating of "sharpshooter" on a marksman-sharpshooter-expert scale. After his basic training, Oswald received training in aviation fundamentals and then in radar scanning.

'Loner' In Marines

Most people who knew Oswald in the Marines described him as a "loner" who resented the exercise of authority by others. He spent much of his free time reading. He was court-martialed once for possessing an unregistered privately owned weapon and, on another occasion, for using provocative language to a noncommissioned officer. He was, however, generally able to comply with Marine discipline, even though his experiences in the Marine Corps did not live up to his expectations.

Oswald served 15 months overseas until November 1958, most of it in Japan. During his final year in the Marine Corps he was stationed for the most part in Santa Ana, Calif., where he showed a marked interest in the Soviet Union and sometimes expressed politically radical views with dogmatic conviction. Oswald again fired the M-1 rifle for record on May 6, 1959, and this time he shot a score of 191 on a shorter course than before, only 1 point over the minimum required to be a "marksman."

According to one of his fellow marines, Oswald was not particularly interested in his rifle performance, and his unit was not expected to exhibit the usual rifle proficiency. During this period he expressed strong admiration for Fidel Castro and an interest in joining the Cuban army. He tried to impress those around him as an intellectual, but his thinking appeared to some as shallow and rigid.

Oswald's Marine service terminated on September 11, 1959, when at his own request he was released from active service a few months ahead of his scheduled release. He offered as the reason for his release the ill health and economic plight of his mother. He returned to Fort Worth, remained with his mother only 3 days and left for New Orleans, telling his mother he planned to get work there in the shipping or import-export business. In New Orleans he booked passage on the freighter SS Marion Lykes, which sailed from New Orleans to Le Havre, France, on September 20, 1959.

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Trip Planned

Lee Harvey Oswald had presumably planned this step in his life for quite some time. In March of 1959 he had applied to the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland for admission to the spring 1960 term. His letter of application contained many blatant falsehoods concerning his qualifications and background. A few weeks before his discharge he had applied for and obtained a passport, listing the Soviet Union as one of the countries which he planned to visit. During his service in the Marines he had saved a comparatively large sum of money, possibly as much as \$1,500, which would appear to have been accomplished by considerable frugality and apparently for a specific purpose.

The purpose of the accumulated fund soon became known. On October 16, 1959, Oswald arrived in Moscow by train after crossing the border from Finland, where he had secured a visa for a 6-day stay in the Soviet Union. He immediately applied for Soviet citizenship. On the afternoon of October 21, 1959, Oswald was ordered to leave the Soviet Union by 8 p.m. that evening. That same afternoon in his hotel room Oswald, in an apparent suicide attempt, slashed his left wrist. He was hospitalized immediately. On October 31, 3 days after his release from the hospital, Oswald appeared at the American Embassy, announced that he wished to renounce his U.S. citizenship and become a Russian citizen, and handed the Embassy officer a written statement he had prepared for the occasion. When asked his reasons, Oswald replied, "I am a Marxist." Oswald never formally complied with the legal steps necessary to renounce his American citizenship. The Soviet Government did not grant his request for citizenship, but in January 1960 he was given permission to remain in the Soviet Union on a year-to-year basis. At the same time Oswald was sent to Minsk where he worked in a radio factory as an unskilled laborer. In January 1961 his permission to remain in the Soviet Union was extended for another year. A few weeks later, in February 1961, he wrote to the American Embassy in Moscow expressing a desire to return to the United States.

Met Marina

The following month Oswald met a 19-year-old Russian girl, Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova, a pharmacist, who had been brought up in Leningrad but was then living with an aunt and uncle in Minsk. They were married on April 30, 1961. Throughout the following year he carried on a correspondence with American and Soviet authorities seeking approval for the departure of himself and his wife to the United States. In the course of this effort, Oswald and his wife visited the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in July of 1961. Primarily on the basis of an interview and questionnaire completed there, the Embassy concluded that Oswald had not lost his citizenship, a decision subsequently ratified by the Department of State in Washington, D.C. Upon their return to Minsk, Oswald and his wife filed with the Soviet authorities for permission to leave together. Their formal application was made in July 1961, and on December 25, 1961, Marina Oswald was advised it would be granted.

A daughter was born to the Oswalds in February 1962. In the months that followed they prepared for their return to the United States. On May 9, 1962, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, at the request of the Department of State, agreed to waive a restriction under the law which would have prevented the issuance of a United States visa to Oswald's Russian wife until she had left the Soviet Union. They finally left Moscow on June 1, 1962, and were assisted in meeting their travel expenses by a loan of \$435.71 from the U.S. Department of State. Two weeks later they arrived in Fort Worth, Tex.

For a few weeks Oswald, his wife and child lived with Oswald's brother Robert. After a similar stay with Oswald's mother, they moved into their

own apartment in early August. Oswald obtained a job on July 16 as a sheet metal worker. During this period in Fort Worth, Oswald was interviewed twice by agents of the FBI. The report of the first interview, which occurred on June 26, described him as arrogant and unwilling to discuss the reasons why he had gone to the Soviet Union. Oswald denied that he was involved in Soviet intelligence activities and promised to advise the FBI if Soviet representatives ever communicated with him. He was interviewed again on August 16, when he displayed a less belligerent attitude and once again agreed to inform the FBI of any attempt to enlist him in intelligence activities.

Many Helped Family

In early October 1962 Oswald quit his job at the sheet metal plant and moved to Dallas.



Marina Oswald

While living in Fort Worth the Oswalds had been introduced to a group of Russian-speaking people in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Many of them assisted the Oswalds by providing small amounts of food, clothing, and household items. Oswald himself was disliked by almost all of this group whose help to the family was prompted primarily by sympathy for Marina Oswald and the child. Despite the fact that he had left the Soviet Union, disillusioned with its Government, Oswald seemed more firmly committed than ever to his concepts of Marxism. He showed disdain for democracy, capitalism, and American society in general. He was highly critical of the Russian-speaking group because they seemed devoted to American concepts of democracy and capitalism and were ambitious to improve themselves economically.

In February 1963 the Oswalds met Ruth Paine at a social gathering. Ruth Paine was temporarily separated from her husband and living with her two children in their home in Irving, Tex., a suburb of Dallas. Because of an interest in the Russian language and sympathy for Marina Oswald, who spoke no English and had little funds, Ruth Paine befriended Marina and, during the next 2 months, visited her on several occasions.

On April 6, 1963, Oswald lost his job with a photography firm. A few days later, on April 10, he attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned, U.S. Army), using a rifle which he had ordered by mail 1 month previously under an assumed name. Marina Oswald learned of her husband's act when she confronted him with a note which he had left, giving her

instructions in the event he did not return. That incident and their general economic difficulties impelled Marina Oswald to suggest that her husband leave Dallas and go to New Orleans to look for work.

Oswald left for New Orleans on April 24, 1963. Ruth Paine, who knew nothing of the Walker shooting, invited Marina Oswald and the baby to stay with her in the Paine's modest home while Oswald sought work in New Orleans. Early in May, upon receiving word from Oswald that he had found a job, Ruth Paine drove Marina Oswald and the baby to New Orleans to rejoin Oswald.

Fictitious Cuba Group

During the stay in New Orleans, Oswald formed a fictitious New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He posed as secretary of this organization and represented that the president was A. J. Hidell. In reality, Hidell was a completely fictitious person created by Oswald, the organization's only member. Oswald was arrested on August 9 in connection with a scuffle which occurred while he was distributing pro-Castro leaflets. The next day, while at the police station, he was interviewed by an FBI agent after Oswald requested the police to arrange such an interview. Oswald gave the agent false information about his own background and was evasive in his replies concerning Fair Play for Cuba activities. During the next 2 weeks Oswald appeared on radio programs twice, claiming to be the spokesman for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

On July 19, 1963, Oswald lost his job as a greaser of coffee-processing machinery. In September, after an exchange of correspondence with Marina Oswald, Ruth Paine drove to New Orleans and on September 23, transported Marina, the child, and the family belongings to Irving, Tex. Ruth Paine suggested that Marina Oswald, who was expecting her second child in October, live at the Paine house until after the baby was born. Oswald remained behind, ostensibly to find work either in Houston or some other city. Instead, he departed by bus for Mexico, arriving in Mexico City on September 27, where he promptly visited the Cuban and Russian Embassies. His stated objective was to obtain official permission to visit Cuba, on his way to the Soviet Union. The Cuban Government would not grant his visa unless the Soviet Government would also issue a visa permitting his entry into Russia. Oswald's efforts to secure three visas failed, and he left for Dallas, where he arrived on October 3, 1963.

When he saw his wife the next day, it was decided that Oswald would rent a room in Dallas and visit his family on weekends. For 1 week he rented a room from Mrs. Bledsoe, the woman who later saw him on the bus shortly after the assassination. On October 14, 1963, he rented the Beckley Avenue room and listed his name as O. H. Lee. On the same day, at the suggestion of a neighbor, Mrs. Paine phoned the Texas School Book Depository and was told that there was a job opening. She informed Oswald who was interviewed the following day at the Depository and started to work there on October 16, 1963.

On October 20 the Oswalds' second daughter was born. During October and November Oswald established a general pattern of weekend visits to Irving, arriving on Friday afternoon and returning to Dallas Monday morning with a fellow employee, Buell Wesley Frazier, who lived near the Paines. On Friday, November 15, Oswald remained in Dallas at the suggestion of his wife who told him that the house would be crowded because of a birthday party for Ruth Paine's daughter. On Monday, November 18, Oswald and his wife quarreled bitterly during a telephone conversation, because she learned for the first time that he was living at the rooming house under an assumed name. On Thursday, November 21, Oswald told Frazier that he would like to drive to Irving to pick up some curtain rods for an apartment in Dallas. His wife and Mrs. Paine were quite surprised to see him since it was a Thursday night. They thought he had returned to make up after Monday's quarrel. He was conciliatory, but Marina Oswald was still angry.

Left Ring, Wallet

Later that evening, when Mrs. Paine had finished cleaning the kitchen, she went into the garage and noticed that the light was burning. She was certain that she had not left it on, although the incident appeared unimportant at the time. In the garage were most of the Oswalds' personal possessions. The following morning Oswald left while his wife was still in bed feeding the baby. She did not see him leave the house, nor did Ruth Paine. On the dresser in their room he left his wedding ring which he had never done before. His wallet containing \$170 was left intact in a dresser-drawer.

Oswald walked to Frazier's house about half a block away and placed a long bulky package, made out of wrapping paper and tape, into the rear seat of the car. He told Frazier that the package contained curtain rods. When they reached the Depository parking lot, Oswald walked quickly ahead. Frazier followed, and saw Oswald enter the Depository Building carrying the long bulky package with him.

During the morning of November 22, Marina Oswald followed President Kennedy's activities on television. She and Ruth Paine cried when they heard that the President had been shot. Ruth Paine translated the news of the shooting to Marina Oswald as it came over television, including the report that the shots were probably fired from the building where Oswald worked. When Marina Oswald heard this, she recalled the Walker episode and the fact that her husband still owned the rifle. She went quietly to the Paine's garage where the rifle had been concealed in a blanket among their other belongings. It appeared to her that the rifle was still there, although she did not actually open the blanket.

At about 3 p.m. the police arrived at the Paine house and asked Marina Oswald whether her husband owned a rifle. She said that he did and then led them into the garage and pointed to the rolled up blanket. As a police officer lifted it, the blanket hung limply over either side of his arm. The rifle was not there.

Oswald Questioned Extensively By Police, Then Suddenly Slain

Meanwhile, at police headquarters, Captain Fritz had begun questioning Oswald. Soon after the start of the first interrogation, agents of the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service arrived and participated in the questioning. Oswald denied having anything to do with the assassination of President Kennedy or the murder of Patrolman Tippit. He claimed that he was eating lunch at the time of the assassination, and that he then spoke with his foreman for 5 to 10 minutes before going home. He denied that he owned a rifle and when confronted, in a subsequent interview, with a picture showing him holding a rifle and pistol, he claimed that his face had been superimposed on someone else's body. He refused to answer any questions about the presence in his wallet of a selective service card with his picture and the name "Alek J. Hidell."

During the questioning of Oswald on the third floor of the police department, more than 100 representatives of the press, radio, and television were crowded into the hallway

through which Oswald had to pass when being taken from his cell to Captain Fritz' office for interrogation. Reporters tried to interview Oswald during these trips. Between Friday afternoon and Sunday morning he appeared in the hallway at least 16 times. The generally confused conditions outside and inside Captain Fritz' office increased the difficulty of police questioning. Advised by the police that he could communicate with an attorney, Oswald made several telephone calls on Saturday in an effort to procure representation of his own choice and discussed the matter with the president of the local bar association, who offered to obtain counsel. Oswald declined the offer saying that he would first try to obtain counsel by himself. By Sunday morning he had not yet engaged an attorney.

Formally Charged

At 7:10 p.m. on November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was formally advised that he had been charged with the murder

of Patrolman J. D. Tippit. Several witnesses to the Tippit slaying and to the subsequent flight of the gunman had positively identified Oswald in police lineups. While positive firearm identification evidence was not available at the time, the revolver in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest was of a type which could have fired the shots that killed Tippit.

The formal charge against Oswald for the assassination of President Kennedy was lodged shortly after 1:30 a.m., on Saturday, November 23. By 10 p.m. of the day of the assassination, the FBI had traced the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository to a mailorder house in Chicago which had purchased it from a distributor in New York. Approximately 6 hours later the Chicago firm advised that this rifle had been ordered in March 1963 by an A. Hidell for shipment to post office box 2915, in Dallas, Tex., a box rented by Oswald. Payment for the rifle was remitted by a money order signed by A. Hidell. By 6:45 p.m. on November 23, the FBI

was able to advise the Dallas police that, as a result of handwriting analysis of the documents used to purchase the rifle, it had concluded that the rifle had been ordered by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Throughout Friday and Saturday, the Dallas police released to the public many of the details concerning the alleged evidence against Oswald. Police officials discussed important aspects of the case, usually in the course of impromptu and confused press conferences in the third-floor corridor. Some of the information divulged was erroneous. Efforts by the news media representatives to reconstruct the crime and promptly report details frequently led to erroneous and often conflicting reports. At the urgings of the newsmen, Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry, brought Oswald to a press conference in the police assembly room shortly after midnight of the day Oswald was arrested. The assembly room was crowded with newsmen who had come to Dallas from all over the country. They shouted

questions at Oswald and flashed cameras at him. Among this group was a 52-year-old Dallas nightclub operator — Jack Ruby.

Transfer Planned

On Sunday morning, November 24, arrangements were made for Oswald's transfer from the city jail to the Dallas County jail, about 1 mile away. The news media had been informed on Saturday night that the transfer of Oswald would not take place until after 10 a.m. on Sunday. Earlier on Sunday, between 2:30 and 3 a.m., anonymous telephone calls threatening Oswald's life had been received by the Dallas office of the FBI and by the office of the county sheriff. Nevertheless, on Sunday morning, television, radio, and newspaper representatives crowded into the basement to record the transfer. As viewed through television cameras, Oswald would emerge from a door in front of the cameras and proceed to the transfer vehicle. To

the right of the cameras was a "down" ramp from Main Street on the north. To the left was an "up" ramp leading to Commerce Street on the south.

The armored truck in which Oswald was to be transferred arrived shortly after 11 a.m. Police officials then decided, however, that an unmarked police car would be preferable for the trip because of its greater speed and maneuverability. At approximately 11:20 a.m. Oswald emerged from the basement jail office flanked by detectives on either side and at his rear. He took a few steps toward the car and was in the glaring light of the television cameras when a man suddenly darted out from an area on the right of the cameras where newsmen had been assembled. The man was carrying a Colt .38 revolver in his right hand and, while millions watched on television, he moved quickly to within a few feet of Oswald and fired one shot into Oswald's abdomen. Oswald groaned with pain as he fell to the ground and quickly lost consciousness.

Within 7 minutes Oswald was at Parkland Hospital where, without having regained consciousness, he was pronounced dead at 1:07 p.m.

The man who killed Oswald was Jack Ruby. He was instantly arrested and, minutes later, confined in a cell on the fifth floor of the Dallas police jail. Under interrogation, he denied that the killing of Oswald was in any way connected with a conspiracy involving the assassination of President Kennedy. He maintained that he had killed Oswald in a temporary fit of depression and rage over the President's death. Ruby was transferred the following day to the county jail without notice to the press or to police officers not directly involved in the transfer. Indicted for the murder of Oswald by the State of Texas on November 26, 1963, Ruby was found guilty on March 14, 1964, and sentenced to death. As of September 1964, his case was pending on appeal.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Warren Commission Gives Its Conclusions

(Continued from Page 6.)

CONCLUSIONS

This Commission was created to ascertain the facts relating to the preceding summary of events and to consider the important questions which they raised. The Commission has addressed itself to this task and has reached certain conclusions based on all the available evidence. No limitations have been placed on the Commission's inquiry; it has conducted its own investigation, and all Government agencies have fully discharged their responsibility to cooperate with the Commission in its investigation. These conclusions represent the reasoned judgment of all members of the Commission and are presented after an investigation which has satisfied the Commission that it has ascertained the truth concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to the extent that a prolonged and thorough search makes this possible.

From Sixth Floor

1. The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired from the sixth floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository. This determination is based upon the following:

- Witnesses at the scene of the assassination saw a rifle being fired from the sixth floor window of the Depository Building, and some witnesses saw a rifle in the window immediately after the shots were fired.
- The nearly whole bullet found on Governor Connally's stretcher at Parkland Memorial Hospital and the two bullet fragments found in the front seat of the Presidential limousine were fired from the 6.5-millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building to the exclusion of all other weapons.
- The three used cartridge cases found near the window on the sixth floor of the building were fired from the same rifle which fired the above-described bullet and fragments, to the exclusion of all other weapons.
- The windshield in the Presidential limousine was struck by a bullet fragment on the inside surface of the glass, but was not penetrated.
- The nature of the bullet wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally and the location of the car at the time of the shots establish that the bullets were fired from above and behind the Presidential limousine, striking the President and the Governor as follows:
 - President Kennedy was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck, causing a wound which would not necessarily have been lethal. The President was struck a second time by a bullet which entered the right-rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound.
 - Governor Connally was struck by a bullet which entered on the right side of his back and traveled downward through the right side of his chest, exiting below his right nipple. This bullet then passed through his

left thigh where it caused a superficial wound.
(f) There is no credible evidence that the shots were fired from the Triple Underpass, ahead of the motorcade, or from any other location.

Three Shots

- The weight of the evidence indicates that there were three shots fired.
- Although it is not necessary to any essential findings of the Commission to determine just which shot hit Governor Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds. However, Governor Connally's testimony and certain other factors have given rise to some difference of opinion as to this probability but there is no question in the mind of any member of the Commission that all the shots which caused the President's and Governor Connally's wounds were fired from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository.

Fired By Oswald

4. The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald. This conclusion is based upon the following:

- The Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5-millimeter Italian rifle from which the shots were fired was owned by and in the possession of Oswald.
- Oswald carried this rifle into the Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.
- Oswald, at the time of the assassination, was present at the window from which the shots were fired.
- Shortly after the assassination, the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle belonging to Oswald was found partially hidden between some cartons on the sixth floor and the improvised paper bag in which Oswald brought the rifle to the Depository was found close by the window from which the shots were fired.
- Based on testimony of the experts and their analysis of films of the assassination, the Commission has concluded that a rifleman of Lee Harvey Oswald's capabilities could have fired the shots from the rifle used in the assassination within the elapsed time of the shooting. The Commission has concluded further that Oswald possessed the capability with a rifle which enabled him to commit the assassination.
- Oswald lied to the police after his arrest concerning important substantive matters.
- Oswald had attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned, U.S. Army) on April 10, 1963, thereby demonstrating his disposition to take human life.

Oswald Killed Tippit

5. Oswald killed Dallas Police Patrolman J. D. Tippit approximately 45 minutes after the assassination. This conclusion upholds the finding that Oswald fired the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally and is supported by the following:

- Two eyewitnesses saw the Tippit shooting and seven eyewitnesses heard the shots

and saw the gunman leave the scene with revolver in hand. These nine eyewitnesses positively identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the man they saw.

(b) The cartridge cases found at the scene of the shooting were fired from the revolver in the possession of Oswald at the time of his arrest to the exclusion of all other weapons.

(c) The revolver in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest was purchased by and belonged to Oswald.

(d) Oswald's jacket was found along the path of flight taken by the gunman as he fled from the scene of the killing.

6. Within 80 minutes of the assassination and 35 minutes of the Tippit killing Oswald resisted arrest at the theatre by attempting to shoot another Dallas police officer.

Conclusions

On Interrogation

7. The Commission has reached the following conclusions concerning Oswald's interrogation and detention by the Dallas police:

- Except for the force required to effect his arrest, Oswald was not subjected to any physical coercion by law enforcement officials. He was advised that he could not be compelled to give any information and that any statements made by him might be used against him in court. He was advised of his right to counsel. He was given the opportunity to obtain counsel of his own choice and was offered legal assistance by the Dallas Bar Association, which he rejected at that time.
- Newspaper, radio, and television reporters were allowed uninhibited access to the area through which Oswald had to pass when he was moved from his cell to the interrogation room and other sections of the building, thereby subjecting Oswald to harassment and creating chaotic conditions which were not conducive to orderly interrogation or the protection of the rights of the prisoner.
- The numerous statements, sometimes erroneous, made to the press by various local law enforcement officials, during this period of confusion and disorder in the police station, would have presented serious obstacles to the obtaining of a fair trial for Oswald. To the extent that the information was erroneous or misleading, it helped to create doubts, speculations, and fears in the mind of the public which might otherwise not have arisen.

Ruby Conclusions

8. The Commission has reached the following conclusions concerning the killing of Oswald by Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963:

- Ruby entered the basement of the Dallas Police Department shortly after 11:17 a.m. and killed Lee Harvey Oswald at 11:21 a.m.
- Although the evidence on Ruby's means of entry is not conclusive, the weight of the evidence indicates that he

walked down the ramp leading from Main Street to the basement of the police department.

(c) There is no evidence to support the rumor that Ruby may have been assisted by any members of the Dallas Police Department in the killing of Oswald. The Dallas Police Department's decision to transfer Oswald to the county jail in full public view was unsound. The arrangements made by the police department on Sunday morning, only a few hours before the attempted transfer, were inadequate. Of critical importance was the fact that news media representatives and others were not excluded from the basement even after the police were notified of threats to Oswald's life. These deficiencies contributed to the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

No Evidence

Of Conspiracy

9. The Commission has found no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy. The reasons for this conclusion are:

(a) The Commission has found no evidence that anyone assisted Oswald in planning or carrying out the assassination. In this connection it has thoroughly investigated, among other factors, the circumstances surrounding the planning of the motorcade route through Dallas, the hiring of Oswald by the Texas School Book Depository Co. on October 15, 1963, the method by which the rifle was brought into the building, the placing of cartons of books at the window, Oswald's escape from the building, and the testimony of eyewitnesses to the shooting.

(b) The Commission has found no evidence that Oswald was involved with any person or group in a conspiracy to assassinate the President, although it has thoroughly investigated, in addition to other possible leads, all facets of Oswald's associations, finances, and personal habits, particularly during the period following his return from the Soviet Union in June 1962.

(c) The Commission has found no evidence to show that Oswald was employed, persuaded, or encouraged by any foreign government to assassinate President Kennedy or that he was an agent of any foreign government, although the Commission has reviewed the circumstances surrounding Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union, his life there from October of 1959 to June of 1962 so far as it can be reconstructed, his known contacts with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and his visits to the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City during his trip to Mexico from September 26 to October 3, 1963, and his known contacts with the Soviet Embassy in the United States.

(d) The Commission has explored all attempts of Oswald to identify himself with various political groups, includ-

ing the Communist Party, U.S.A., the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and the Socialist Workers Party, and has been unable to find any evidence that the contacts which he initiated were related to Oswald's subsequent assassination of the President.

(e) All of the evidence before the Commission established that there was nothing to support the speculation that Oswald was an agent, employee, or informant of the FBI, the CIA, or any other governmental agency. It has thoroughly investigated Oswald's relationships prior to the assassination with all agencies of the U.S. Government. All contacts with Oswald by any of these agencies were made in the regular exercise of their different responsibilities.

(f) No direct or indirect relationship between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby has been discovered by the Commission, nor has it been able to find any credible evidence that either knew the other, although a thorough investigation was made of the many rumors and speculations of such a relationship.

(g) The Commission has found no evidence that Jack Ruby acted with any other person in the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

(h) After careful investigation the Commission has found no credible evidence either that Ruby and Officer Tippit, who was killed by Oswald, knew each other or that Oswald and Tippit knew each other.

Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this Commission.

Oswald Acted Alone

10. In its entire investigation the Commission has found no evidence of conspiracy, subversion, or disloyalty to the U. S. Government by any Federal, State, or local official.

11. On the basis of the evidence before the Commission it concludes that Oswald acted alone. Therefore, to determine the motives for the assassination of President Kennedy, one must look to the assassin himself. Clues to Oswald's motives can be found in his family history, his education or lack of it, his acts, his writings, and the recollections of those who had close contacts with him throughout his life. The Commission has presented with this report all of the background information bearing on motivation which it could discover. Thus, others may study Lee Oswald's life and arrive at their own conclusions as to his possible motives.

The Commission could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives. It has endeavored to isolate factors which contributed to his character and which might have influenced his decision to assassinate President Kennedy. These factors were:

(a) His deep-rooted resentment of all authority which was expressed in a hostility toward every society in which he lived;

(b) His inability to enter into meaningful relationships with people, and a continuous pattern of rejecting his environment in favor of new surroundings;

(c) His urge to try to find a place in history and despair at times over failures in his various undertakings;

(d) His capacity for violence as evidenced by his attempt to kill General Walker;

(e) His avowed commitment to Marxism and communism, as he understood the terms and developed his own antagonism toward the United States, by his defection to the Soviet Union, by his failure to be reconciled with life in the United States even after his disenchantment with the Soviet Union, and by his efforts, though frustrated, to go to Cuba.

Each of these contributed to his capacity to risk all in cruel and irresponsible actions.

Improvements Needed

12. The Commission recognizes that the varied responsibilities of the President require that he make frequent trips to all parts of the United States and abroad. Consistent with their high responsibilities Presidents can never be protected from every potential threat. The Secret Service's difficulty in meeting its protective responsibility varies with the activities and the nature of the occupant of the Office of President and his willingness to conform to plans for his safety. In appraising the performance of the Secret Service it should be understood that it has to do its work within such limitations. Nevertheless, the Commission believes that recommendations for improvements in Presidential protection are compelled by the facts disclosed in this investigation.

(a) The complexities of the Presidency have increased so rapidly in recent years that the Secret Service has not been able to develop or to secure adequate resources of personnel and facilities to fulfill its important assignment. This situation should be promptly remedied.

(b) The Commission has concluded that the criteria and procedures of the Secret Service designed to identify and protect against persons considered threats to the President, were not adequate prior to the assassination.

(1) The Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, which is responsible for its preventive work, lacked sufficient trained personnel and the mechanical and technical assistance needed to fulfill its responsibility.

(2) Prior to the assassination the Secret Service's criteria dealt with direct threats against the President. Although the Secret Service treated the direct threat against the President adequately, it failed to recognize the necessity of identifying other potential sources of danger to his security. The Secret Service did not develop adequate and specific criteria defining those persons or groups who might present a danger to the President. In effect, the Secret Service largely relied upon other Federal or State agencies to supply the information necessary for it to fulfill its preventive responsibilities, although it did ask for information about direct threats to the President.

(c) The Commission has concluded that there was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies necessarily concerned with Presidential protection. Although the FBI, in the normal exercise of its responsibility, had secured considerable information about Lee Harvey Oswald, it had no official responsibility, under the Secret Service criteria existing at the time of the President's trip to Dallas, to refer to the Secret Service the information it had about Oswald. The Commission has concluded, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald record by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service.

(d) The Commission has concluded that some of the advance preparations in Dallas made by the Secret Service, such as the detailed security measures taken at Love Field and the Trade Mart, were thorough and well-executed. In other respects, however, the Commission has concluded that the advance preparations for the President's trip were deficient.

(1) Although the Secret Service is compelled to rely to a great extent on local law enforcement officials, its procedures at the time of the Dallas trip did not call for well-defined instructions as to the respective responsibilities of the police officials and others assisting in the protection of the President.

(2) The procedures relied upon by the Secret Service for detecting the presence of an assassin located in a building along a motorcade route were inadequate. At the time of the trip to Dallas, the Secret Service as a matter of practice did not investigate, or cause to be checked, any building located along the motorcade route to be taken by the President. The responsibility for observing windows in these buildings during the motorcade, was divided between local police personnel stationed on the streets to regulate crowds and Secret Service agents riding in the motorcade. Based on its investigation the Commission has concluded that these arrangements during the trip to Dallas were clearly not sufficient.

(e) The configuration of the Presidential car and the seating arrangements of the Secret Service agents in the car did not afford the Secret Service agents the opportunity they should have had to be of immediate assistance to the President at the first sign of danger.

(f) Within these limitations, however, the Commission finds that the agents most immediately responsible for the President's safety reacted promptly at the time the shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Recommendations Given For Improved Protection For President

RECOMMENDATIONS

Prompted by the assassination of President Kennedy, the Secret Service has initiated a comprehensive and critical review of its total operations. As a result of studies conducted during the past several months, and in cooperation with this Commission, the Secret Service has prepared a planning document dated August 27, 1964, which recommends various programs considered necessary by the Service to improve its techniques and enlarge its resources. The Commission is encouraged by the efforts taken by the Secret Service since the assassination and suggests the following recommendations.

Committee Suggested

1. A committee of Cabinet members including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, or the National Security Council, should be assigned the responsibility of reviewing and overseeing the protective activities of the Secret Service and the other Federal agencies that assist in safeguarding the President. Once given this responsibility, such a committee would insure that the maximum resources of the Federal government are fully engaged in the task of protecting the President, and would provide guidance in defining the

general nature of domestic and foreign dangers to Presidential security.

2. Suggestions have been advanced to the Commission for the transfer of all or parts of the Presidential protective responsibilities of the Secret Service to some other department or agency. The Commission believes that if there is to be any determination of whether or not to relocate these responsibilities and functions, it ought to be made by the Executive and the Congress, perhaps upon recommendations based on studies by the previously suggested committee.

3. Meanwhile, in order to improve daily supervision of the Secret Service within the Department of the Treasury, the Commission recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury appoint a special assistant with the responsibility of supervising the Secret Service. This special assistant should have sufficient stature and experience in law enforcement, intelligence, and allied fields to provide effective continuing supervision, and to keep the Secretary fully informed regarding the performance of the Secret Service. One of the initial assignments of this special assistant should be the supervision of the current efforts by the Secret Service to revise and modernize its basic operating procedures.

New Facilities Urged

4. The Commission recommends that the Secret Service completely overhaul its facilities devoted to the advance detection of potential threats against the President. The Commission suggests the following measures.

(a) The Secret Service should develop as quickly as possible more useful and precise criteria defining those potential threats to the President which should be

brought to its attention by other agencies. The criteria should, among other additions, provide for prompt notice to the Secret Service of all returned defectors.

(b) The Secret Service should expedite its current plans to utilize the most efficient data-processing techniques.

(c) Once the Secret Service has formulated new criteria delineating the information it desires, it should enter into agreements with each Federal agency to insure its receipt of such information.

5. The Commission recommends that the Secret Service improve the protective measures followed in the planning, and conducting of Presidential motorcades. In particular, the Secret Service should continue its current efforts to increase the precautionary attention given to buildings along the motorcade route.

6. The Commission recommends that the Secret Service continue its recent efforts to improve and formalize its relationships with local police departments in areas to be visited by the President.

More Personnel Needed

7. The Commission believes that when the new criteria and procedures are established, the

Secret Service will not have sufficient personnel or adequate facilities. The Commission recommends that the Secret Service be provided with the personnel and resources which the Service and the Department of the Treasury may be able to demonstrate are needed to fulfill its important mission.

8. Even with an increase in Secret Service personnel, the protection of the President will continue to require the resources and cooperation of many Federal agencies. The Commission recommends that these agencies, specifically the FBI, continue the practice as it has developed, particularly since the assassination, of assisting the Secret Service upon request by providing personnel or other aid, and that there be a closer association and liaison between the Secret Service and all Federal agencies.

9. The Commission recommends that the President's physician always accompany him during his travels and occupy a position near the President where he can be immediately available in case of any emergency.

Law Suggested

10. The Commission recommends to Congress that it adopt legislation which would make the assassination of the Presi-

dent and Vice President a Federal crime. A state of affairs where U. S. authorities have no clearly defined jurisdiction to investigate the assassination of a President is anomalous.

11. The Commission has examined the Department of State's handling of the Oswald matters and finds that it followed the law throughout. However, the Commission believes that the Department in accordance with its own regulations should in all cases exercise great care in the return to this country of defectors who have evidenced disloyalty or hostility to this country or who have expressed a desire to renounce their American citizenship and that when such persons are so returned, procedures should be adopted for the better dissemination of information concerning them to the intelligence agencies of the Government.

12. The Commission recommends that the representatives of the bar, law enforcement associations, and the news media work together to establish ethical standards concerning the collection and presentation of information to the public so that there will be no interference with pending criminal investigations, court proceedings, or the right of individuals to a fair trial.

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Eyewitnesses' Accounts Give Telling Evidence

Washington (AP)—Among the most telling evidence in the Warren Commission report on President John F. Kennedy's assassination were the words of those who actually saw the shooting, the eyewitnesses.

They were a steamfitter, a schoolboy, the wife of Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell, a photographer. They snapped alert when they heard a noise—it sounded to them like a firecracker or backfire—and looked up to see a man in a sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository shooting a rifle.

The steamfitter, Howard L. Brennan, 45, had been lounging on a balcony directly across the street from the book building. The presidential motorcade was passing in front of him when he heard the noise.

"Something just right after this explosion made me think it was a firecracker being thrown from the Texas Book Store. And I glanced up. And this man that I saw previous was aiming for his last shot.

"Well, as it appeared to me he was standing up and resting

against the left window sill with gun shouldered to his right shoulder, holding the gun with his left hand and taking positive aim and fired his last shot. He drew the gun back from the window . . . and maybe paused for another second as though to assure himself (sic) that he hit his mark and then he disappeared."

Amos Lee Ewins, a 15-year-old schoolboy, was standing nearby.

"As the motorcade turned the corner, I was facing, looking

dead at the building. And so I seen this pipe thing sticking out the window. I wasn't paying too much attention to it. Then when the first shot was fired, I started looking around thinking it was a backfire. Then I looked up at the window and he shot again."

Bob Jackson, photographer of the Dallas Times Herald who was later to take a famous photo of Jack Ruby shooting Lee Oswald, was riding in a car back in the motorcade. "I noticed the two Negro men in a window (of the depository) straining to see

directly above them . . . I saw the rifle or what looked like a rifle."

Mrs. Cabell, also in the motorcade, jerked her head up at the first shot and saw "a rather long looking thing" sticking out the window.

Watching the President from the fifth floor of the Depository building where they worked were James Jarman, 34, Bonnie Ray Williams, 20, and Harold Norman, 26.

"I heard a shot," Norman told the commission, "and then after I heard the shot, well, it seems as though the President, you know, slumped or something. I believe Jarman or someone told me, he said, 'I believe someone is shooting at the President' and I think I made a statement 'I believe it came from up above us.' I could also hear something sounded like the shells hitting the floor and the ejecting of a rifle."

The blasts sent showers of dirt or dust down on his head, Williams said, "because it shook the windows and everything."

"That shot probably did come from upstairs," said Jarman. "I know it did because I could hear the action of the bolt." Norman answered.

Later the commission three times gathered on the fifth floor to determine whether they could hear a rifle bolt being worked and shells dropping on the floor above. They could, all seven members.

After the shooting, Brennan ran to a policeman and said he saw a man in his early 30s, about 5 feet 10 and slender, shooting from the sixth floor window.

Later, when Lee Oswald had been arrested, Brennan was called to police headquarters to identify him. Yes, Brennan said, that looked like the man he had seen.

Washing (AP)—Probably the last words of President John F. Kennedy were: "My God, I am hit."

The Warren Commission report on the assassination, released Sunday, quotes Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman as saying he heard Kennedy say that after the first shot and saw Kennedy's hands move up toward his neck.

Kellerman was riding in the front seat of the limousine in which Kennedy was struck fatally by a second bullet. The first went through his neck.

According to the report, Mrs. Kennedy, who was beside her husband, turned after the first shot and saw "a quizzical look" on her husband's face as he raised his left hand to his throat.

Mrs. John B. Connally, wife of the Texas governor, who also was in the car, said she heard a frightening

noise and saw the President with both hands at his neck. The report added, "she watched as he slumped down with an empty expression on his face."

Castro To Algeria?

Algiers (AP)—Algerian sources say Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba will visit Algeria next month. However, there has been no official confirmation of the report.

Commission Tells Press It Must Share Blame

Washington (AP)—The Warren Commission said that news media must share with Dallas police the blame for the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald, presumed assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

It called for a code of conduct to be drawn up by the news media to cover such situations.

Newsmen didn't cooperate, it said, with police orders that they not ask questions or try to interview Oswald.

Cannot Interfere

"The right of the public to know does not give the press license to interfere with the efficient operation of law-enforcement agencies," the commission said.

It said the department at-

tempted to keep the press fully informed on the progress of the Oswald investigation. As a result, "the press was able to publicize virtually all of the information about the case which had been gathered . . .

"In the process, a great deal of misinformation was disseminated to a worldwide audience."

Innocent Injured

Innocent citizens were in-

jured by unfavorable publicity because of the haphazard disclosure of investigations, the commission said, and Oswald's right to a trial by an impartial, fair-minded jury was seriously endangered.

Some police officials were quoted as saying newsmen threatened to report police mishandling of Oswald unless they were allowed to see him.

"To prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate events which followed the assassination," the commission said, "more than general concern will be needed. The promulgation of a code of professional conduct governing representatives of all news media would be welcome evidence that the press had profited by the lesson of Dallas . . .

"The experience in Dallas . . . is a dramatic affirmation of the need for steps to bring about a proper balance between the right of the public to be kept informed and the right of an individual to a fair and impartial trial."

Utter Chaos

The commission's report pictured the influx of newsmen to Dallas last November, and their subsequent activities, as utter chaos.

The "general disorder" of the Dallas Police Department that weekend "reveals a regrettable lack of self-discipline by the newsmen," the commission said.

It also faulted police and news media for the "undigested flow of evidence" conveyed to the public. It said this lent, more than anything, to the myriad myths and rumors about events surrounding the assassination.

Newsmen, cameras and bright lights were packed into the department basement Nov. 24 as Oswald was led through to be transferred to county jail. It was then that Dallas clubowner Jack Ruby stepped from the crowd and shot him.

Must Share

"The commission believes that the news media, as well as the police authorities, who failed to impose conditions more in keeping with the orderly process of justice, must share responsibility for the failure of law enforcement which occurred with the death of Oswald," the commission concluded.

Within 24 hours of the assassination, 300 press, radio and television newsmen were in Dallas. "Such police efforts as there were to control the newsmen were unavailing," it said.

Secret Service Men's Drinks Violated Rule

Washington (AP)—Four Secret Service men riding behind President John F. Kennedy's car when he was killed had taken a few drinks in violation of rules in the early hours of that day, the Warren Commission said Sunday.

But the commission emphasized that the men did all they humanly could when the fatal bullets struck. The response of some of them "was in the finest tradition of government service," it said in its report on the assassination.

The commission gave this account:

Nine agents went off duty about midnight Nov. 21 in Fort Worth. Hoping for a bite to eat, they stopped in at the Fort Worth Press Club. No food was available, but they stayed at the club for periods varying from 30 minutes to an hour and a half. Some drank beer—but no more than three glasses — and some drank mixed drinks—but no more than 1½ drinks each. No agent was intoxicated or acting improperly, according to others who were present.

OSWALD'S MOTHER: REPORT 'RIDICULOUS'

Fort Worth, Tex. (AP)—The mother of Lee Harvey Oswald slammed her fist down on a bound copy of the Warren Commission report and declared:

"I can break this whole thing apart—I'm going to make fools of them."

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said the commission report—which concluded that her son was the assassin of President John F. Kennedy—was "ridiculous . . . I can tear this book apart." She was not specific.

"I am not bitter, I am indignant. This is not justice," she said.

She said she had been "conditioned" by published accounts of what the report would contain and "I am not now shocked. The case is not closed."

Regulation Quoted

The commission quoted a service regulation prohibiting drinking by agents of the White House detail while on the road with the president. Violation is cause for removal.

But Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley said he felt disciplinary action in this case "might have given rise to an inference that the violation of the regulation had contributed to the tragic events of November 22."

Since he was convinced that this was not the case, he testified, it would be unfair to the agents and their families to take explicit disciplinary measures. He felt that each agent recognized the seriousness of the infraction and that there was no danger of a repetition.

While the men might have been more alert in Dallas had they gone to bed early in Fort Worth, the commission said, "there is no evidence that these men failed to take any action in Dallas within their power that would have averted the tragedy."

At 2 a.m., two of the nine retired, the other seven proceeding to the Cellar Coffee

House—"described by some as a beatnik place," that serves no alcoholic beverages. Some agents left by 3 a.m.; one remained until 5 a.m. The commission report did not name any of the nine.

All involved had duty assignments to guard Kennedy, beginning no later than 8 a.m. that day. Of the nine, four were assigned to Secret Service backup car behind the President's limousine in the motorcade — three on the running board, ready to dart forward at every stop and in emergencies, the fourth inside the open-top car.

Another agent was assigned to Love Field, where Kennedy's plane landed, and four more were assigned to the Trade Mart, where Kennedy was headed for a speaking date when he was slain.

Later, when Lee Oswald had been arrested, Brennan was called to police headquarters to identify him. Yes, Brennan said, that looked like the man he had seen.

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London (AP)—The Warren Report on President Kennedy's murder won general acceptance in British editorials Monday as a competent and honest document holding dire lessons for the free world.

Among first commentaries, the only criticism came from the communist Daily Worker, which called it a whitewash, and from the 92-year-old philosopher Bertrand Russell.

Russell, chairman of a self-appointed "Who Killed Kennedy Committee," said of the report: "It is a sorry incompetent document, and it covers its authors in shame." His

aides, however, conceded that he had not read it, but was filled in by Transatlantic telephone.

News dispatches from Washington headlined the report's criticism of the FBI and Secret Service, long regarded here as models of their trade.

Vulnerability

Other headlines and editorials stressed the vulnerability of a democratic head of state—something pointed out by the late President himself on the morning of his assassination.

This vulnerability has special meaning here since

later this month Queen Elizabeth II is due to tour Canada. Officials believe her life may be in danger there from French Canadian separatists.

The Times, independent, set the tone of most non-communist comment by calling the report "thorough, painstaking, voluminous, frank and above all scrupulously careful in its analysis and conclusions."

It pointed up as one of the report's lessons: "When all the commission's proposals for tighter security are adopted, there will remain the problems of too much extrem-

ism and too many guns."

The Times added: "One redeeming feature is that the American public did not panic into a belief into a sinister international plot. The strong temptation was most creditably resisted."

The Daily Mail, conservative, said:

"It is none of our business to add to the chorus of American self-reproach which will arise from the report on President Kennedy's assassination."

Amazement

"Yet we express incredulous amazement at the 'catastrophic negligence' of those responsible for the President's safety. The precautions broke down at nearly every point through sheer incompetence."

"The FBI and the U.S. Secret Service have been regarded here as models of alertness and efficiency. That idea must be drastically revised."

"One more thought. It is that Mrs. Kennedy's searing experience, now fully reported, must have left an ineradicable mark. The world's heartfelt sympathy for her is renewed."

A Daily Sketch dispatch from Washington forecast that public opinion will demand sweeping changes in the security system and added:

"One possibility is the resignation of J. Edgar Hoover—'Mr. G-Man.'"

The sketch, like most British newspapers, featured the Warren report as its main story. Its headline was "Kennedy's Secret Service Flayed."

'Whitewash'

The Daily Worker, communist, headlined its account: "White wash from Warren: Kennedy Killing Report Dodges World Queries."

Its editorial said: "Very powerful political forces in the United States had an in-

terest in getting rid of Kennedy."

"But once he was dead, even more powerful forces had an interest in putting all the blame on one man, and closing the lid on the murky depths of American politics which began to be revealed."

"What has happened since the murder of Kennedy shows how powerful are the right-wing pressures in the U.S."

"The wild men are fighting hard to hold back progress and strengthen reaction. The whitewash of the Warren Report is a service to them."

'Overriding Hostility' Lee's Motive

Washington (AP)—The Warren Commission has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald murdered President John F. Kennedy. But why?

Alive Oswald never admitted to it. Then Jack Ruby silenced him forever, leaving the commission only the possibility of informed conjecture.

After his arrest Oswald pro-

claimed his innocence, telling police "I am not a malcontent; nothing irritated me about the President." But a malcontent he was, the commission decided.

While not being able to single out any one motive, the report said "Oswald was moved by an overriding hostility to his environment. (The

commission) has endeavored to isolate factors which contributed to his character and which might have influenced his decision to assassinate President Kennedy. These were:

—"His deep-rooted resentment of all authority."

—"His inability to enter into meaningful relationships with people and a continuing pattern of rejecting his environment in favor of new surroundings."

—"His urge to find a place in history, as 'the great man' who would be recognized as having been in advance of his times."

—"His avowed commitment to Marxism and Communism . . . his antagonism toward the United States . . . his defection to the Soviet Union, his failure to be reconciled with life in the United States even after his disenchantment with the Soviet Union."

—"His capacity for violence as evidenced by his attempt to kill General Walker (former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker)."

"Each of these contributed to his capacity to risk all in cruel and irresponsible actions."

As a teen-ager in New York City, Oswald had already shown signs of disturbed personality and his mother was advised to have him treated by a psychiatrist. In Russia he apparently tried to kill himself.

Somehow all these ingredients came to a boil and, on Nov. 22, 1963, overflowed in assassination, said the commission.

Oswald Lived Violent Life Even As A Child

Washington (AP)—Violence did not suddenly come to Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas. It had flared from his troubled mind since childhood.

Among its targets, the Warren Commission reported Sunday, were his mother, a half brother, his wife, former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, his classmates. He also made reported threats about President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Vice President Richard M. Nixon and even once said, after he had soured on life in Russia, he considered being "utterly opposed not only to the governments but to the people, too."

When Oswald was 13, the report said, he struck his mother and also threatened the wife of his half brother, John Pic, with a knife. Neighbors recall he once chased John with a knife when they were younger.

When he was about 15 Oswald began reading communist literature and told an acquaintance he would like to kill President Eisenhower because he said the president was exploiting the working class. After he defected to Russia, he turned his violence on himself, slashing his wrists because it seemed for a time he would not get a visa.

Beat His Wife

After he married his Russian wife, Marina, he often beat her, once because she had not fully closed a zipper on her dress. Sometimes he beat her because he did not want her to smoke or drink or wear cosmetics.

In April, 1963, Oswald put on a suit, pocketed his newly purchased .38 caliber pistol and walked out telling his wife "Nixon is coming. I want to have a look." She struggled with him and Oswald decided to stay home.

As it turned out Nixon was nowhere near Dallas at the time but then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was due to visit there April 23. Marina insisted to the commission that she hadn't confused Johnson with his predecessor.

But the first life Oswald actually tried to take, the commission reported, was Gen. Walker's. For several days Oswald, something of an amateur photographer, took pictures of the general's house in Dallas. He left a letter with Marina telling her what to do in case he was arrested. He also left a notebook of his plans of the assault and a picture showing himself with his newly acquired arsenal, the pistol and the rifle used to slay President Kennedy.

Oswald told his wife that Walker "was a very bad man, a fascist."

"And when I said that even though all of that might be true, just the same he had no right to take his life, he said if someone had killed Hitler in time it would have saved many lives," Marina told the commission.

Oswald made the attempt April 10 on a night that there was a church meeting in the neighborhood. He thought he could escape easier in the confusion, the report said. But the bullet just missed Walker's head as he sat before a window.

Oswald came home later that night and told Marina he had shot at Walker and the next day said he was sorry he had missed. A few days later the Oswalds were visited by George De Mohrenschildt, a Russian-born friend, and his wife. Mrs. De Mohrenschildt spotted a rifle in the closet while Marina was showing her their apartment. She mentioned it to her husband.

De Mohrenschildt jokingly said to Oswald: "Did you take a pot shot at Walker by any chance?"

"Oswald sort of shriveled," said De Mohrenschildt, "and made a peculiar face." An uncomfortable silence fell and the guests left soon afterwards, thinking little more of it.

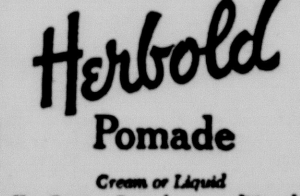
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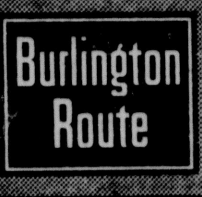
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Sunday Wedding



Miss Carleen Joy Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Johnson of Alvo, became the bride of Lynn Gale Dowding, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dowding, Jr., of Palmyra, at a candlelight service Sunday evening, Sept. 27. White gladioli decorated the chancel of the Eagle Methodist Church for the ceremony, the lines of which were read by the Rev. Lowell Drake. Mrs. Verne Dowding of Palmyra, organist, played the wedding music, and the vocalist was Mrs. Ed Bender of Eagle.

Wearing frocks of red taffeta detailed with large back bows were Mrs. LaVane Johnson of Lincoln, as the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids, Miss Lorraine Thomson, Omaha, Miss Vicki Wall and Miss Marcia Wall, Lincoln. They wore matching pillbox caps veiled with illusion and carried cascades of white chrysan-

themums.

Lyle Dowding of Palmyra served as best man, and the corps of ushers included Harlan Johnson, brother of the bride, and Gary Johnson, Alvo; Darrel Dowding, Oxford, and Dean Dowding, the bridegroom's brothers; Robert Dowding, Danny Dowding and John Monahan, Palmyra; and LaVane Johnson, Lincoln.

The bride chose white Chantilly lace and tulle for her wedding gown. The fitted, long-sleeved bodice was designed with a round-neckline, accented with iridescent paillettes, and the very full skirt was draped at the back to reveal a cascade of tulle and lace ruffles. Her bouffant veil of illusion was held by a tiny crown of pearls, and she carried an arrangement of red roses.

Mr. Dowding and his bride will make their home in Eagle.

Town Talk

If, up to this moment, the name Robert Cremean is an unfamiliar one, rest assured that the day soon will come when it will be more than just a name. This will be particularly true among all devotees of art and especially to those whose interests predominantly are in the field of sculpture.

Robert Cremean of California—a bachelor, by the way—is a sculptor. He already has achieved great recognition and is well on his way to fame.

This week Lincoln will have the opportunity to view Mr. Cremean's work at the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery where the sculptor's "Swinging Woman" is in the gallery's permanent collection.

From 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening, the members of the Nebraska Art Association will be given a preview of Mr. Cremean's showing which includes 35 pieces and on Tuesday the Cremean show will be open to the public.

Should there be doubts as to the fact that Mr. Cremean's star is rising—and rapidly—it may be of interest to learn that following its stay at the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery, the sculptor's show will be featured at numerous of the nation's major galleries.

Mr. Cremean arrives in

Lincoln today, and will be the guest at a dinner this evening when Norman Geske, Museum Director, is host to a small group of guests at the University Club.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Nebraska Art Association will have a no host dinner at the Lincoln Country Club, with Mr. Cremean as an honored guest.

Now we go from the Art Gallery to Hotel Lincoln where, on Friday evening, the members of the Colonial Dancing club will dine and dance.

The affair will borrow its theme from the current political campaign, judging from what we hear. There are to be posters, banners, elephants and donkeys, plus considerable flag waving and we're guessing there also will be some campaign oratory, all in fun, of course.

Arranging the party details is a committee composed of Mr. and Mrs. Ken Borrett, chairmen; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Christoffersen, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Garber, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Olson, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Reed, Dr. and Mrs. Bowen Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Steven N. Watkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Yaussi.

La Sertoma District Meeting



Feminine representatives of Nebraska La Sertoma clubs were in Lincoln last weekend with their husbands to attend the regular fall district conference of Sertoma, and La Sertoma clubs at the Hotel Cornhusker.

Out-of-town members were

greeted Sunday afternoon at a coffee for which the Lincoln La Sertoma and the Gateway La Sertoma clubs were hostesses, and special guests were Mrs. Richard Leander, Sioux Falls, S.D., international vice president; Mrs. Sherman Johnson, Hur-

COUNTRY CLUB TERRACE

Good morning — and we presume it is a good morning — the first day of the week and everyone is eager to meet the day.

Not everyone, however, is that fresh and wide awake on Monday morning—especially if there has been a busy weekend. And from the looks of the past weekend's social calendar there should be some tired residents in suburban areas this morning.

But whether you meet the morning with a smile or a frown — just remember — in exactly four days, another weekend will be here.

Travelers made their way to Lincoln during the weekend and among them were Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Hudson of Norfolk, who spent the weekend as the guests of their sons and daughters-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hudson, and their family Jay, Gary, and Nancy; and Mr. and Mrs. Larry Hudson, and their children, Bruce, Lynn, Gail, and Rex.

On Saturday afternoon, everyone gathered at the Ger-

ald Hudson home for an afternoon in front of the television set. In the evening, they were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Hudson.

On Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hudson and family hosted a family dinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hudson then returned to their home in Norfolk.

Another busy Country Club Terrace home during the weekend was that of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Smith and their children, Susan, Craig, and Kim.

Arriving at the Smith home Friday afternoon were Mr. Smith's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hesp of Garnett, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. Hesp visited in Lincoln until Sunday.

There were also Minnesota bound travelers in the Country Club Terrace area during the weekend — Mr. and Mrs. John D. Campbell Jr., who left for Minneapolis on Thursday. They attended the Nebraska-Minnesota football game on Saturday afternoon, and returned home on Sunday evening.

Nebraska had a cheering section all its own on Sat-

urday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gary Walker when Mr. and Mrs. Walker were host and hostess to five couples who gathered at their home for a game-viewing party.

Cheering the team onward were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Haugner, Mr. and Mrs. George Pearce, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Auck.

MEADOW LANE

Mrs. John Sommerville was hostess at her home last Wednesday at a baby shower honoring Mrs. Clifford Hanna.

The party also was in honor of Mrs. Hanna's daughter,

Tamara Lynn, who is a very recent arrival at the Hanna home.

Guests for the evening included Mrs. Paul Babue, Mrs. Don Kaelin, Mrs. Sidney Kitrell, Mrs. James Horton, Mrs. Lloyd Harold, Mrs. Len Beckenbach, Mrs. Gordon Cox, Mrs. Donald Parrish, Mrs. Frank DiNatale, and Miss Judie Babue.

SUNNYSIDE ACRES

Mrs. Robert Jansky was a surprise baby shower hostess last Tuesday evening at her Sunnyside Acres home and the very surprised guest of honor was Mrs. Melvin Sandau.

At exactly 7:30 o'clock,

business associates friends and neighbors of Mrs. Sandau's gathered at the home of Mrs. Jansky—already for the evening festivities which included a dessert supper.

WEDGEWOOD MANOR

Today is welcoming day in Wedgewood Manor, and on our list of newcomers to the area are Mr. and Mrs. Delmar T. Miller and their children, Tommy, Craig, and Connie.

The Miller family arrived in Lincoln on Aug. 26, from Sioux Falls, S.D., and are now making their home at 241 Wedgewood.

Tommy, Craig, and Connie are students at Ruth Pyrtle School.

Law Wives Greet Newcomers



The beginning of a new year of classes at the University of Nebraska also means the beginning of many new friendships for the wives of university students, whose mutual interests are shared in club activities.

Opening their fall season of monthly meetings and so-

cial activities on Sunday were the members of the Law Wives Club who entertained at tea at the Faculty Club. Greeting the special guests, wives of new Law College students, were Mrs. Fred Swartz, president, and other officers of the club.

From the left are (front row), Mrs. Swartz, Mrs. Tony Herman, vice president; Mrs. Tom Struve, and Mrs. Gary Scritsmier. In the back are Mrs. Jim Osborn and Mrs. William Everett.

Bridge A Famous Hand

West dealer, North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ J 10 8 6
♥ 4 2
♦ 10 6 4
♣ K J 8 4

WEST
♠ Q 2
♥ J 9 7 6
♦ J 8
♣ A Q 10 9 6

EAST
♠ A K 5 3
♥ K
♦ Q 9 7 2
♣ J 7 5 3 2

SOUTH
♠ 9 7 4
♥ A Q 10 8 5 3
♦ A K 5 3
♣ —

The bidding:
West Pass North Pass East 1 ♠ South Dble
Redble 1 ♠ Dble 2 ♥
J/bie.

Opening lead—jack of diamonds.

This strange hand was played in the match between Great Britain and the United States in 1962. The American team gained 1,470 points on the deal as the result of shaky bidding and play at both tables.

At the first table, the American North-South pair (Coon and Murray) arrived at two hearts doubled on the bidding shown. West (Pri-day) led the jack of diamonds, Murray winning with the ace after East (Truscott) had played the deuce.

Declarer led the seven of spades and West took the queen and shifted to the ace of clubs. South ruffed, cashed the ace of hearts, catching the king, and played another spade. East took the A-K and returned a spade, declarer discarding a diamond.

West ruffed and returned the eight of diamonds. Declarer took the king and played the queen and another heart, forcing West to win with the jack and return a club to the king. As a result, South was able to discard his other diamond loser and made two hearts doubled for a score of 670 points. The less said about the play, the better.

At the second table, with the British now North-South, the bidding went:

West Pass North Pass East 1 ♠ South 3 ♥
Dble

The American West led the queen of spades and shifted to the ace of clubs, which was ruffed. Declarer cashed the A-K of diamonds and then played the queen of hearts. East took the king, cashed the queen of diamonds, and continued with the nine, West ruffing with the seven.

West then led a spade and East took the A-K, bringing the defense to six tricks, and returned a spade. West over-ruffed the ten of hearts with the jack, and the outcome was that the British South went down three—800 points. The less said about the play, the better.

Chapel Ceremony



The marriage of Miss Jeanette K. Fritz of Schiller Park, Ill., formerly of Lincoln, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Fritz of Friend, to Vincent J. Krone of Scottsdale, Ariz., took place Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 9, at the Wedding Chapel in Phoenix, Ariz. The double ring service was solemnized by the Rev. Eugene Martell in the presence of members of the family and a small group of friends, and the wedding music was played by Fred Bauer, organist. The vocal soloist was Miss Twila Kress of Phoenix.

The matron of honor and bride's only attendant was Mrs. Robert Smith of Wood Dale, Ill., who was frocked in aqua silk over taffeta in the after-five mode. Her brow veil was held by three, small fabric roses, and she carried feathered white car-

nations tipped with blue.

Serving Mr. Krone as best man was Marvin E. Fritz of Schiller Park, brother of the bride, and the groomsmen was Robert Smith, Wood Dale.

For her wedding, the bride chose a princess gown of white brocade satin. A rousing neckline and long sleeves accented the basqued bodice, and the skirt was caught into side and back fullness and extended into a chapel train. A cluster of silk roses and pearlized blossoms held to the head her veil of illusion, and she carried a white Bible, ornamented with a white orchid and rosebuds.

Following a wedding trip to the west coast, the couple is residing in Scottsdale, Ariz. The bride is a former student at the Lincoln School of Commerce.

PTA Conference

Stressing mental health facilities in the state and contributions which Parent-Teacher organizations can make toward the emotional health of Nebraska children, the annual fall District 1 conference of PTA will be held Monday at the Nebraska City High School.

The all-day meeting, opening at 9 o'clock, will be conducted by Mrs. Harold H. Thompson of Lincoln, District 1 director, who also will introduce candidates for election to the state legislature who have been invited to attend and to express their views on education in Nebraska.

A panel on, "Children's

Emotional Health," will be presented by community leaders in PTA, education, medicine, welfare and mental health and will include Sam Metcalf, Dr. W. C. Kenner, Nebraska City; Charles W. Falls, Peru; Mrs. L. John Cooper and Mrs. Ralph W. Beechner, state PTA president, Lincoln.

In charge of arrangements for the conference is Mrs. G. C. Timothy, president of the Nebraska City PTA Council. District 1 officials participating will include Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Robert W. Beggs, Lincoln; Mrs. Raymond Sieckman, Waverly; Mrs. Wayne Green, Plattsmouth; and Mrs. Orville Cudney, Jr., Falls City.

Kay Matison, Party Honoree



Among the many pre-nuptial courtesies for Miss Kay Matison, whose marriage to Stephen W. Van Sickle will be an event of early October, was the luncheon for which Mrs. Van Ashmun was hostess on Friday when she entertained at the Hillcrest Country Club.

Following the luncheon the soon-to-be bride was presented with a shower.

In the picture, seated from left to right, are Mrs. Ashmun, Miss Matison, and Miss

Nancy Chenoweth who is to be Miss Matison's maid of honor.

Standing are Mrs. Robert

Matison (left) mother of the bride, and Mrs. W. E. Van Sickle, mother of the potential bridegroom.

Why Grow Old? An Exploded Theory

Josephine Lowman

Women may reserve the right to change their minds frequently, but once they get an idea firmly fixed in their lovely heads it is sometimes difficult to dislodge it.

Many women suspect that creams cause hair to grow on their face. Others are convinced of it! It is easy to see why they might believe this, but it is NOT true. The facial hair which often appears at middle age is usually due to hormonal changes which occur at that time.

It is also at this time of life that women become aware of new wrinkles and use more creams. Even those who have neglected skin care in the past realize that this is a mistake. As we grow older the natural oils in the skin decrease and we have more need to replenish them. Thus the correlation between facial hair and creams is merely a coincidence.

Not Without Root

Another idea which many women hold is that electrolysis for the removal of superfluous hair is not permanent. Readers write to tell me that they had their facial hair removed by electrolysis but that it grew right back again. Generally speaking this is not

true. Hair cannot grow back from a root which is no longer there.

If you have a competent well-trained electrolysis this is not the rule. In some instances, where there is distortion of the hair root, the first time around may not be successful, but this is not the usual experience. Most often the hairs which appear are new hairs, not the old ones growing in again.

Won't Grow Faster

Then of course it seems impossible to convince the fair sex that shaving does not make the hair grow back thicker and coarser. When you shave you cut the dead part of the hair off (that above the surface). This has no effect at all on the living part of the hair beneath the skin's surface.

The hair which grows back after shaving does seem stiffer. This is because the naturally tapered ends of the hair have been cut off and the ends of the hair are blunt when it appears again.

If you would like to have my leaflet "Superfluous Hair" send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request for leaflet number 53 to Josephine Lowman in care of the Lincoln Star, Lincoln, Nebr.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

DEAR ABBY: There is a family living next door to us which should be reported to the authorities. They have several children of school age who are practically raising themselves. The mother waits on tables in some all-night joint, and she sleeps days. The father has a day job somewhere and he drives a taxi at night. When they are both home at the same time, they have such violent fights they disturb the whole neighborhood with their screaming and cursing. There should be a law against letting mothers of school-age children work outside the home. Please tell people to write their congressmen, and demand such a law. It could be called the Compulsory Child-Raising Bill. Thank you.

A CITIZEN

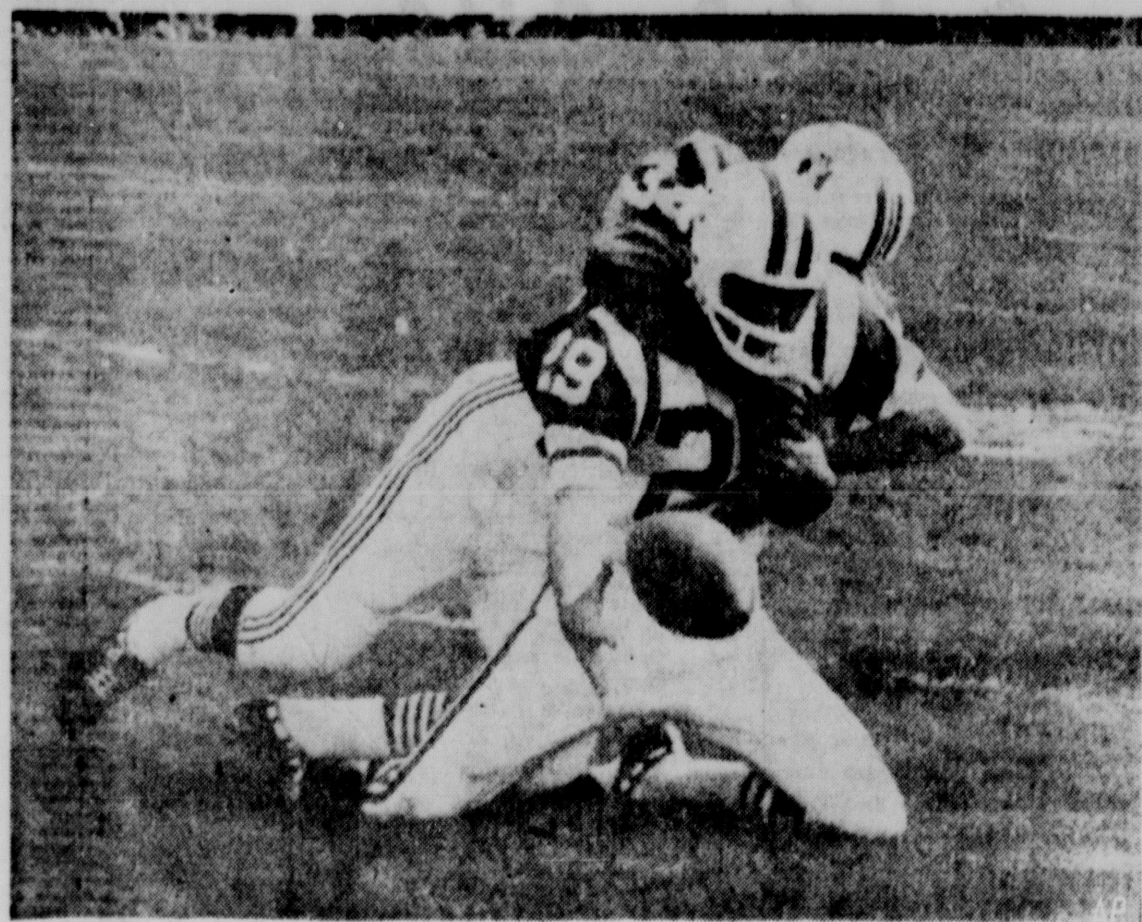
DEAR CITIZEN: Even if you could compel mothers by law to stay home, you could not compel them to look after their children. It's not the number of hours spent with children that counts, but how those hours are used. Children, more often than not, are neglected because their mothers work. But let's face it—the mother who would neglect her children for a job would probably neglect them for some other reason. Don't bother your congressman with this one.

DEAR ABBY: I am a 16-year-old girl and I have a shape like a 12-year-old boy, if you know what I mean. I heard about creams and special exercises, so I sent away for them, but they didn't help me a bit. My mother says that all the girls in her family were late in getting nice figures. I am willing to wait, but what should I do in the meantime?

NO SHAPE

DEAR NO SHAPE: Shop!

CONFIDENTIAL TO MISERABLE MOTHER IN DANVILLE, VA.: Your daughter forfeited her right to a big church wedding with gown, veil, and all the trimmings when she eloped four years ago. Don't let her talk you into giving her such a wedding just because she "missed all that" or you'll be the laughingstock of Danville.



HE CAUGHT IT . . . Chuck Shanta (29) New York Jets end snags pass as Chuck Shanta (34) of the Patriots defends.

Unitas Leads Colts To Win Over Bears

... BY 52-0 SCORE

By The Associated Press

The Baltimore Colts, set loose by the rifle arm of Johnny Unitas, stamped the Chicago Bears 52-0 Sunday, handing the defending National Football League champions their most lopsided defeat in 45 NFL seasons.

The Colts, who upended Green Bay last week after an opening loss to Minnesota, firmly established themselves as contenders for the Western Division title by riddling the Bears' vaunted defense and stopping their offense cold.

It was Baltimore's first victory over Chicago in the clubs' last seven meetings and the Bears' second loss in three 1964 starts. Before Sunday, a 40-0 loss to the Packers two years ago was Chicago's worst ever.

Unitas flipped three scoring passes and his understudy, Gary Cuozzo, another Unitas hit Ray Berry with a 36-yard TD bomb in the opening quarter and Colt defenders set up a 17-point second period by intercepting two passes and recovering a fumble.

A pair of touchdowns in each of the last two quarters completed the rout, rookie Joe Don Looney getting the last one on a 58-yard gallop.

The upstart Los Angeles Rams, however, stayed atop the Western scramble by beating the Vikings 22-13 for a 2-0-1 record. Rookie passer Bill Munson, rookie place-kicker Bruce Gossett and a ground game led by ex-quarterback Terry Baker kept the Rams unbeaten.

Munson passed 32 yards to Carroll Dick for one touchdown, Dick Bass ran two yards for the other and Gossett booted three field goals, the longest a 38-yarder. Minnesota, slowed by injuries to its best runners, Tommy Mason and Bill Brown, scored on 14 and 37-yard passes by Fran Tarkenton.

Atokad Racing

Monday's Entries

POST TIME: 1:30 P.M.

First race, purse \$800, claiming 3 and up, six furlongs.

Sun. Bird, 117 Benson Road 120

George Jay, 120 Eastern Road 117

Glory Pass, 120 Eastern Road 117

Davey Jr., 120 Eastern Road 117

Stormance, 120 Eastern Road 117

Also: Inmate 117, Bold Time 120, Run-ning Gold 112, Self Reliant 117.

Second race, purse \$800, claiming 3 and up, one mile seven furlongs.

Gold Strip, 114 Timmer Doug L 114

Perfect Picture, 116 One Fine Day 114

Mr. Neutron, 116 Menus Queen 106

Also: Royal Red, 116 Menus Queen 106

Foot Of Gold, 109 Philip A R 118

Also: Capadocian Plumb 112, 2 yr.

Third race, purse \$800, maiden, 2 yr., old, six furlongs.

Chochio Churn, 115 Louie King 118

Ele of Capt, 112 Dolly B 113

Sassy Frassy, 112 Master Gary W 118

Favors Choice, 112 Jet Knell 115

Also: Old Steamboat 118, Countess Grace 115, Flashy Bill 115, No Exceptions 112.

Fourth race, purse \$800, claiming 3 and up, six furlongs.

Jeffrey, 111 Open Range 121

Pol-Clim, 104 Sam Rush 118

Crescent Man, 118 Kimer 116

Sondean, 114 Mercenaze 118

Also: Hunter, 116 Miss War Torch 113

Also: Ma Fol 118, Sooner Or Later 114, Wickham 114, Little Belisto 115.

Fifth race, purse \$800, claiming 3 and up, six furlongs.

Midred S, 113 Better Heart 112

Holest Gal, 114 Blue Rita 111

Chob Wow, 118 Timmer Lynn 114

Red Reds Kin, 114 Sniper Miss 115

No Words John, 114 Whistling Bay 119

Also: Tommy's Lettuce 118, Tall Chestnut 121, Duchess Jay 118, Nell Harris 118.

Sixth race, purse \$800, allowance, 3 and up, one mile seven furlongs.

Yellow Bow, 114 Tonka Princess 111

Also: Royal Red, 120 Lonal 115

Wind Shadows, 120 Doll Pan 120

Paddy Rose, 120 Wasp Barr 120

Little Phil, 120 Randy C 120

Cleveland's Frank Ryan

threw three touchdowns passes in the second half for a 28-20 decision over Philadelphia and a share of the Eastern Division lead. The St. Louis Cardinals kept pace with the Browns—at 2-0-1—by trimming San Francisco 23-13 while Ed Brown's clutch passing and two goal-line stands carried Pittsburgh past Dallas 23-17.

The New York Giants defeated the Washington Redskins 13-10 Friday night. Green Bay and the Detroit Lions were scheduled to meet Monday night.

In the American football League Sunday, Boston beat New York 26-10, Kansas City trimmed Oakland 21-9 and Houston bombed Denver 38-17.

Ryan connected with Jim Brown on a 40-yard TD aerial and rookie Paul Warfield on a 24-yarder, easing the Eagles' 13-7 halftime margin, then sewed it up with a 12-yard pitch to Gary Collins.

—REMAIN UNBEATEN—

Patriots Push Past Jets, 26-10

By The Associated Press

Babe Parilli threw two 59-yard touchdown passes and Gino Cappelletti kicked four field goals to keep the Boston Patriots unbeaten in the American Football League Sunday.

The Patriots' 26-10 victory over the New York Jets was their third straight and kept them tied with the Buffalo Bills at 3-0 for the lead in the Eastern Division. The Bills crushed the San Diego Chargers 30-3 Saturday night.

In Sunday's other AFL games the Houston Oilers walloped the Denver Broncos 38-17 and the Kansas City Chiefs downed the Oakland Raiders 21-9.

Baltimore handed the Chicago Bears their worst defeat in history 52-0 in the National Football League. In Sunday's other NFL games, Cleveland defeated Philadelphia 28-20, Pittsburgh downed Dallas 23-17, Los Angeles whipped Minnesota 22-13 and St. Louis humbled San Francisco 23-13.

Parilli's first 59-yard TD pass was snared by Ron Burton in the second period and earned a 3-0 New York lead. After the Jets tied the score at 10-10, Ron Hall intercepted a Dick Wood aerial and ran 26 yards for a touchdown.

Tennis Club Wins Match Honors

The Lincoln Tennis Club took a 4-4 decision from the Columbus Tennis Club in Lincoln, Sunday afternoon. The Lincoln Tennis Club won all but one match in the men's division, but couldn't manage a victory in the junior matches.

The results: MEN'S SINGLES Roy Colson, LTC, def. Duane Prorok, CTC, 6-2; Win Eiman, LTC, def. Mike Senior, CTC, 6-2; Larry Dietrich, LTC, def. Don Nelson, CTC, 6-2; Bruce McCarty, LTC, def. Rick Nelson, CTC, 6-2; Delaney Peck, CTC, def. Herman Turk, defaul; Ernie Turnwall, LTC, def. Louis Bartholomew, CTC, 6-0.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES Lee Stinson, CTC, def. Eddie Bullock, CTC, 6-2; Rick Krumland, CTC, def. Ed Rumbaugh, CTC, 6-2.

JUNIOR DOUBLES Stinson-Krumland, CTC, def. Bullock-Rumbaugh, CTC, 6-2.

it back 61 yards to the New York Jets.

That set the stage for Cappelletti's second field goal, a 26-yarder, that put the Pats ahead for good.

Parilli's second 59-yard TD aerial, this one to Jim Colclough, and Cappelletti's last two field goals put the icing on the cake in the second half.

Mike Mercer booted three field goals to give Oakland a 9-7 lead against Kansas City starting the last quarter. The Chiefs pulled it out on two scoring passes by Len Lawson. One was a 56-yarder to Abner Hayes and the other a 40-yarder to Frank Jackson.

Football Standings

AFL

EASTERN DIVISION

W L T Pct. Pts. OP

Buffalo 3 0 0 1.000 94 33

Dallas 2 0 0 1.000 58 32

Houston 2 0 0 .667 64 32

New York 1 0 0 .500 40 32

WESTERN DIVISION

Kansas City 1 1 0 .500 38 43

San Diego 1 2 0 .333 58 41

Oakland 0 3 0 .000 51 40

Denver 0 3 0 .000 36 38

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Buffalo 30, San Diego 3, night

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

At Parkway—Lincoln 240, Ollie Horton, Bradfield Druze, 211-553.

At Parkway—Gals & Pals: Roger Silver, 214-558.

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Casper Cops Seattle Open

Seattle (AP) — Husky Billy Casper put a little extra into his final hole because of a scrap of misinformation, birdied the par-5, 500-yarder and won the \$40,000 Greater Seattle Open Golf Tournament Sunday by two strokes.

Casper had six birdies and never slipped over par to post a 64 and a four-round total of 265 — better by three strokes than any winning total on the golf tour this year.

Another veteran of the golf trail, Mason Rudolph, finished second with 267, also carding a 64 for the playoff round.

Casper won \$5,800 to strengthen his position in third place among the year's top winners of cash.

Billy Casper, \$5,800, 68-67-66-64—265; Mason Rudolph, \$2,500, 67-70-66-64—267; Al Gledhill, \$2,700, 69-68-68-63—268; Charles Condon, \$2,100, 67-68-62-68—269; Dudley Wysona, \$2,150, 69-68-65-69—269; Tommy Shaw, \$1,750, 68-65-67-69—270; Doug Sanders, \$1,750, 69-66-67-68—271; Bob Nichols, \$1,450, 69-66-68-68—271; Fred Marti, \$1,350, 67-67-66-72—271; Lionel Hebert, \$2,100, 69-68-67-69—272; Phil Rogers, \$1,100, 69-67-70-69—272; Frank Beard, \$1,100, 67-66-67-70—272; Bob Bruno, \$1,100, 67-66-70-69—272; Dave Marr, \$875, 71-67-69-66—273; Jerry Steinhilber, \$875, 69-67-69-68—273; Ed Noehling, \$875, 69-67-69-68—273; Miller Barber, \$875, 71-64-69-69—273; Gene Litter, \$875, 69-72-69-68—273; Gardner Dickenson, \$675, 69-68-70-68—273; Doug Finsterwald, \$675, 67-67-70-71—276; Gene Litter, \$515, 69-70-67-71—276; Bob Goaly, \$515, 63-70-67-74—276; Jerry Edwards, \$515, 63-70-67-74—276; Frank Wharton, \$515, 63-67-67-73—276; George Bayer, \$515, 63-67-67-73—276; Larry Moore, \$515, 63-70-67-73—277; Tommy Shaw, \$515, 63-70-67-73—277; Jim Ferree, \$515, 63-69-71-69—278; Louie Johnson, \$515, 66-74-67-70—277; R. H. Sikes, \$515, 69-67-70-71—277; Ray Floyd, \$515, 71-67-67-72—277; Ed Noehling, \$515, 69-68-68-72—277; Jack McGowan, \$515, 63-73-71-69—278; Jim Peterson, \$515, 63-73-71-69—278; Tommy Shaw, \$515, 63-73-71-69—278; Charles Coody, \$515, 69-66-69-64—278; Frank Wharton, \$515, 63-70-67-73—276; Bill Gardner, \$515, 69-68-71-70—279; Al Feldman, \$515, 71-63-71-72—279; Sam Carmichael, \$515, 63-70-67-73—276; George Knudsen, \$515, 71-63-70-70—280; Gary Chan, \$515, 63-70-67-73—276; Sam Carmichael, \$515, 63-71-69-71—280; Bob Charles, \$515, 63-70-67-73—280; Chi Chi Rodriguez, \$515, 63-70-67-73—280; Chuck Courtney, \$515, 73-67-67-73—280.

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Braves Take 14-8 Win Over Phillies

... CINCY SWEEPS PAIR

By Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds climaxed a week-long climb to the top of the National League standings Sunday by sweeping a double-header from the New York Mets 4-1 and 3-1 while Philadelphia was losing its seventh straight game, 14-8 to Milwaukee

—KATZENBACH FORECAST— Indictments Seen In Rights Slayings

Washington (AP)—Acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach said Sunday the FBI has accumulated a massive amount of facts that will eventually lead to indictments of persons who killed three civil rights workers in Mississippi. Asked if lack of sufficiently strong evidence has prevented indictments up to this time, he replied:

"Yes, but I'm confident we're going to resolve that."

Katzenbach, interviewed on the CBS radio and television program "Face the Nation," didn't expand on his statement further, other than to say "there have been developments, the bureau (Federal Bureau of Investigation) has accumulated a massive amount of facts."

His comments on indictments apparently referred only to a federal grand jury now taking evidence at Biloxi, Miss., on the killings near Philadelphia, Miss., last June. The federal jury could indict under federal civil rights laws but a murder charge would have to come through state authorities.

Separate Inquiry
A Neshoba County, Miss., grand jury is also pushing a separate inquiry into the case at Philadelphia. Involved are the murders of Michael Schwerner, 24, and Andrew Goodman, 20, both white and from New York City, and James Chaney, 21, a Meridian, Miss., Negro.

Earlier Sunday a Justice Department spokesman said the FBI has been instructed not to disclose any information to the state grand jury about the bureau's investigation of the civil rights killings.

Katzenbach also expressed great concern over racial tension building up at McComb, Miss.

"The situation . . . is a very, very serious one and a dangerous one . . ." he said. "There have been a number of bombings . . . Negro homes have been bombed and then Negroes have been arrested, creating a very dangerous situation."

Watching Closely
He indicated there are a number of FBI agents there watching the situation closely. On other subjects Katzenbach said:

—Bobby Baker, former protégé of President Johnson and the resigned secretary of the Senate's Democratic majority, will be indicted if evidence is found in a continuing investigation that he

has committed a federal crime.

—The Justice Department has obtained convictions of a number of Teamsters Union officials but is not concentrating investigative efforts on that union.

—He is willing to stay on with the Johnson administration as attorney general and has talked with President Johnson about this. But he wouldn't say whether any understanding was reached.

The Justice Department's order against giving information to the Mississippi grand jury will be put to a test Monday.

Ordered To Appear
Nine of the federal agency's agents, stationed in Jackson, Miss., have been ordered to appear before a Neshoba County grand jury in Philadelphia, Miss., Monday.

The jury is investigating the murders of the three young men.

The FBI, conducting its own investigation, found their bodies Aug. 4, buried under a dirt cattle pond dam.

The spokesman said the order that the agents testify "about matters concerning department files or FBI investigations," was issued by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover at the direction of Katzenbach.

"They (the FBI) have their own federal law enforcement responsibility," the spokesman said.

No arrests have been made in the case, and the official autopsy report has never been made public.

Rezoning Talk To Be Probed Says Attorney

Omaha (AP)—Douglas County Attorney Donald Knowles said Sunday he planned to probe further on Monday into the alleged payments to Omaha city officials in a rezoning matter.

He said he'd spend the day going over verbatim accounts of Chicago investor John B. Coleman's conversations with Mayor James Dworak, City Councilman Ernest A. Adams and Stephen A. Novak, Planning Board Member C. R. (Barney) Buttner, Omaha real estate man Ronald J. Abboud and others.

Knowles said he has contacted Coleman's attorney, Ronald W. Hunter, and will spend the day with him. Chief Deputy County Attorney Art O'Learn and Deputy County Attorney Jim Murphy also are working on the case.

The county attorney and his staff spent Saturday reviewing laws applying to the case. Knowles said he did not know how long it would be before he would have a report ready for Gov. Frank Morrison in the case.

**2,000 Turn Out
For Flower Event
At NU Laboratory**
A total of 2,000 persons turned out at the first of the University of Nebraska Mum Days at the NU Field Laboratory at Mead Sunday.

They saw a colorful carpet of 8,000 chrysanthemums, including more than 350 varieties, at the 8,884-acre facility. Two more Mum Days will be held at Mead, Oct. 4 and Oct. 11.

Other Mum Days will be at North Platte Experiment Station and at the Northeast Experiment Station at Concord Oct. 4.

MOVIE CLOCK
Times furnished by Theater Times: A.M. light faces; P.M. bold face

Nebraska: 'Bedtime Story,' 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.
State: 'Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow,' 1:36, 4:11, 6:46, 9:21.
Stuart: 'Marnie,' 1:00, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.
84th & O: 'Tom Jones,' 7:30.
"Walk a Tightrope," 9:50. Last complete show, 9:00.
Joy: 'How the West Was Won,' 7:50 only.
Starview: Cartoon, 7:30.
"Witchcraft," 7:37, 10:25.
"The Horror of It All," 9:05.
Varsity: 'Woman of Straw,' 1:00, 3:07, 5:14, 7:21, 9:28.

JOYO: NOW THRU WEDNESDAY

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24 GREAT STARS
3 TOP DIRECTORS!
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER and CINERAMA present
HOW THE WEST WAS WON
The Funniest Story Ever Put Between Covers!
DON'T MISS IT!

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MODEL OF SIRE . . . presented by Miss Hollingworth, left, to Mr. and Mrs. Cole.

English Farmers' Complaints Are Same As Americans,' Visitor Notes

English farmers have a number of things in common with the American farmer and this includes the general complaint that everything has gone up but the prices farmers receive for their products, said Miss Judy Hollingworth of Nottinghamshire, England.

Miss Hollingworth recently spent nearly a week in Nebraska as part of a traveling scholarship provided by her community to observe general agriculture in the U.S.

Miss Hollingworth's family has maintained a registered Holstein dairy herd since 1919, and holds the distinction of producing the sire that is recognized in England as the "true representative of the breed."

Herds Inspected
Among her Nebraska visits were a number of inspections made of Nebraska Holstein herds.

Miss Hollingworth described agriculture in England as being confronted with high land costs, a difficulty in securing labor and a move by farmers to streamline their operations to attain higher productivity.

"I notice many comparisons between what is taking place with your farmers in relation to what is happening at home," she said.

"Our farmers' cry from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. is that everything has gone up but what they receive for their agricultural products," added Miss Hollingworth.

On her return she will address many groups and meetings on her observations of U.S. agriculture.

U.S. 'Vast'
"One of the first things I will tell my people is that I hadn't realized America was so large, that the country is vast. Second, I will tell them about the warmth and friendship that I met wherever I stopped and how kind the American families were to me as a visitor," said Miss Hollingworth.

During her Lincoln visit she was a guest at the home of

Professor and Mrs. Phil Cole, 1101 North 38th. Professor Cole had visited the Hollingworth farm on a dairy trip to England.

Reuther said that was routine and added all the union members wanted to be able to feel they were doing their part. Reuther's annual salary is about \$24,000.

Reuther and Woodcock Saturday said in a joint statement the strike was "a culmination of a long pent-up rebellion against the oppressive prison-like atmosphere that pervades many General Motors plants."

However, Seaton said after the walkout that the strike was "completely unnecessary and unjustified."

Sharks, Sea Get Men

Manila (AP)—Eleven Formosan fishermen are feared to have drowned or been the victims of sharks after their boat sank off Calayan Island in Luzon Strait, National Police reported Sunday. Capt. Nuncio Cabelin of the National Police in Cagayan Province said two survivors were rescued by Filipino fishermen. The Formosan boat, loaded with tuna, sank in rough seas last week, Cabelin said.

Reuther Doubts If GM Strike Will Be Drawn-Out Affair

Detroit (UPI)—United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther said Sunday he did not think the union's strike with General Motors Corp. was going to be "one of those long struggles."

However, both the union president and GM Personnel Vice President Louis G. Seaton refused to speculate on how long the strike might last.

The union called the strike Friday when the two sides failed to agree on what Reuther described as "half a dozen key non-economic issues." More than 260,000 UAW members at 89 of GM's 130 plants went on strike.

Reuther made his statement following a two-hour meeting with company bargainers to set up procedures for rapid settlement of the strike. Main negotiations resume at 10 a.m. Monday.

Storage Problem

Asked how long the union's \$67 million strike fund would last, he said he didn't know because many workers who remained on the job in some plants eventually would be laid off because of storage problems.

"But our ability to support

a strike does not depend on a strike fund. I have said in the past we will if necessary hock Solidarity House if we have to," he said. Solidarity House is the union's modernistic headquarters.

"But I don't anticipate our current strike will be one of those long struggles," he added. Reuther described "a long struggle" as similar to the 113-day strike the union waged against GM in the late 1940's.

Both Reuther and Seaton said that the meeting Sunday was fruitful. They established subcommittees to determine just what had to be done at the national table and to expedite settlement of the 126 plant-level agreements that have to be written before total labor peace is restored.

Told Of Causes

Reuther said he had not talked to President Johnson since the strike. However, he said he spoke with Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz twice and told him what he thought the causes of the strike were.

The union announced that Reuther, UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, the National Bargaining Committee and National GM Department

of the union all had voluntarily given up their salaries for the duration of the strike.

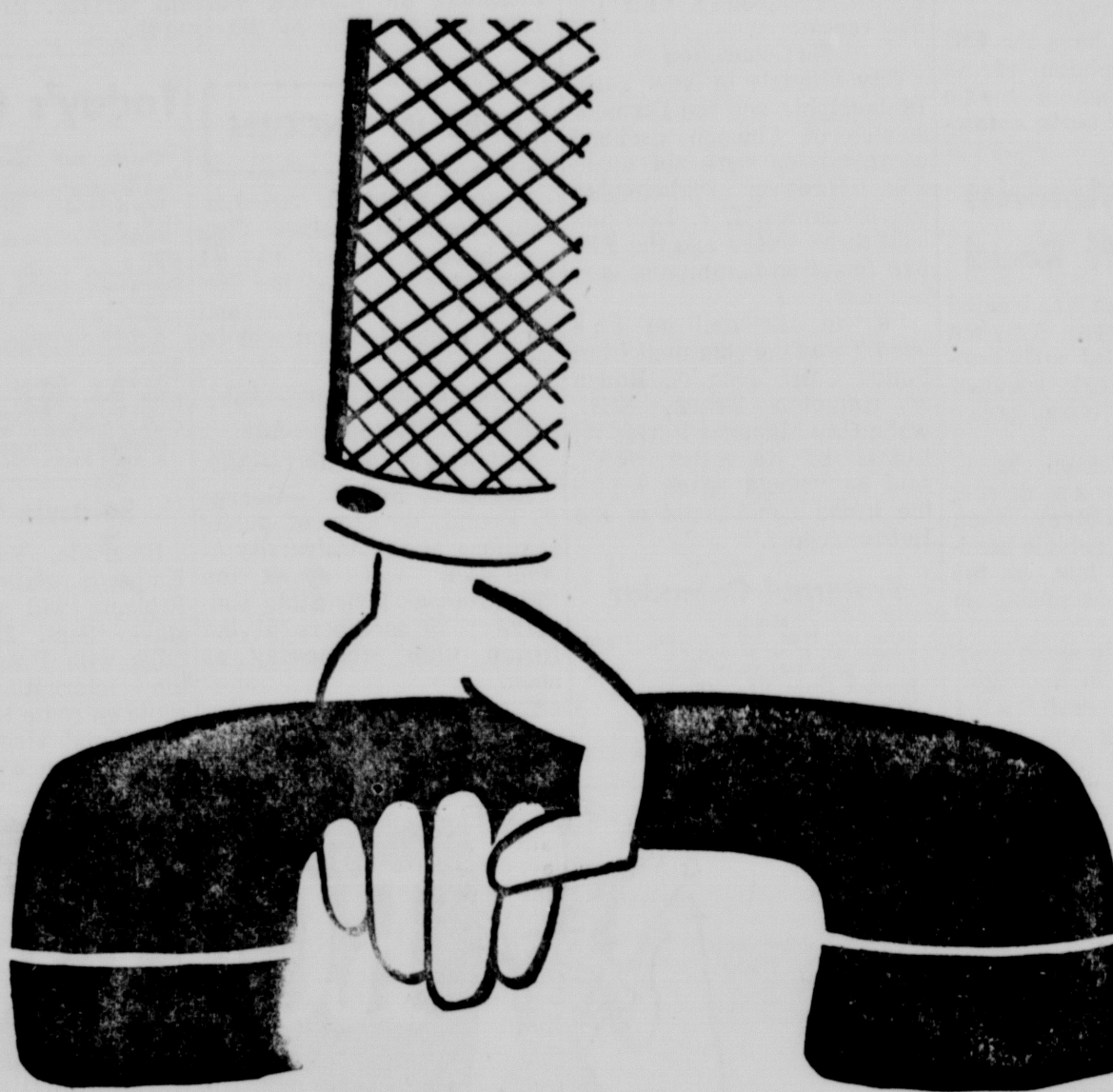
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CINERAMA "IT'S A MAD, MAD, MAD, MAD WORLD"

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MARNIE

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SEAN CONNERY
Diane Baker - Martin Gabel
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Marlon Brando **David Niven**

Shirley Jones

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GRAND OLE OPRY!
DIRECT FROM WSM, NASHVILLE TENN.
RAY PRICE
"Burning Memories" and "Crazy Arms"
ROY CLARK "Tips of My Fingers"
MARGIE BOWES "Understand Your Gal"
TEX WILLIAMS "Smoke, Smoke, Smoke"
DANNY DILL "Detroit City"
—Plus These Great Acts—
Gary Van and The Western Caravan
The Cantrells - Cindy & Roy - Buddy Emmons
The Cherokee Cowboys - Wade Ray
LINCOLN PERSHING AUDITORIUM
Thursday, October 1 — 8 P. M.
Tickets at Gold's and Auditorium Box Office
Adults, Advance \$1.50, Door \$2.00; Child 80c

SNARL SLOWS SHIFT OF TURKISH TROOPS

Nicosia, Cyprus (AP)—A snarl developed Sunday over a plan to place the Turkish Army garrison, stationed by treaty on Cyprus, under control of the U.N. peace force.

Gen. K. S. Thimayya of India, U.N. force commander, conferred with Dr. Fazil Kuchuk, Turkish Cypriot vice president. Later a Turkish Cypriot spokesman said: "Everything is in a muddle."

A Turkish government statement from Ankara said Turkey's 650-man force would be placed under U.N. command on condition that the contingent preserves the right to perform "national duties" on the island.

An Ankara spokesman said the Turkish contingent would not abandon its position on the strategic Kyrenia road and would continue to maintain some control over the route.

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant had told the Security Council that agreement had been reached giving the peace force exclusive control of the road and that the Turkish contingent would pull back 100 yards from it. The road links

Nicosia with the north coast port of Kyrenia.

Another cloudy question was the rotation of troops from the Turkish contingent on the island which President Archbishop Makarios' government earlier threatened to oppose by force.

Thant told the Security Council agreement had been reached on rotation but implied this was linked to a condition that the U.N. would assume control of the Kyrenia road.

Turkish officials here said they expected the rotation to take place by next Thursday, U.N. sources said they felt the takeover of the road would not be settled by that time.

In Paphos, Gen. George Grivas declared his troops will defend Cyprus against invasion and "will not allow a single Turk to set foot on Cypriot soil."

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Grenade In Hand, Halts Dissenters

Saigon, Viet Nam (AP)—A labor union leader pulled the pin of a hand grenade Sunday and held off 300 union members armed with clubs, crowbars and shovels for 3 1/2 hours.

Nguyen Khanh Van, Secretary-General of the Viet Nam Labor Union was accused by dissident union members of selling out the union to the Vietnamese Labor Confederation and being a member of slain president Ngo Dinh Diem's semi-secret Can Lao party. The dissidents were led by a union officer fired earlier by union officials.

Van was at union headquarters when the demonstrators arrived near downtown Saigon. The dissidents closed in. He pulled the pin and, holding the grenade in front of him cleared the area.

Police finally convinced Van to leave and backed up a truck to the headquarters' front door. Still holding the grenade, Van got into the truck. The dissidents then entered the building.



GRENADE . . . halts crowd in Saigon.

EVERYBODY'S MONEY:

Present Trends Should Not Be Regarded As Permanent

By Merrylye S. Rukeyser
In Wall Street, a sucker is a fellow who assumes that present tendencies and trends will be permanently frozen into a pattern for the future.

The prudent person, on the other hand, recognizes that little is permanent in life except change.

With the quadrennial contest for the presidency, the objective analyst must seek the realities not in the professions of the 'ins' nor in the viewing with alarm of the 'outs' but mainly in the objective of national bookkeeping, rather than loose words.

Certainly the fact that the economy is on a high level, whatever the causes of the good fortune may be, is of enormous benefit to the incumbents who want to hold their political posts.

Time to Look
Irrespective of the business boom, it is a time for thoughtful citizens, discerning investors, and others to look beneath the surface. The great strength of a free society lies in unrestrained criticism rather than adherence to a monolithic party line.

In this connection, it seems to me that Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York made a serious mistake in political science when he attacked Senator Barry Goldwater in the primaries on the ground that he departed from "the mainstream" of American thought. This line was repeated by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota Democrat, in his acceptance speech for the Democratic nomination for the vice presidency, when he attacked Goldwater for not always voting with the pack.

This point is made in a non-partisan spirit without respect to individual personalities. It should be deemed politically respectable to express honest dissent. A man should not be castigated because he does not accept hook, line and sinker all aspects of the trend toward centralized federal government as developed by the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the New Frontier.

Under our two party system, the loyal opposition has an obligation to weigh, appraise, and criticize the program of the incumbents.

The United States is a great nation, and its future promise is bright. But to achieve our optimum destiny, we should remain intellectually free and alert. It is not progressive to accept without thought the dogmas of three decades ago. New remedies are required to meet unfolding situations.

Throwback
The abuse of honest and patriotic citizens by tax auditors is a throwback. The key to the retrogression was aptly phrased by Clarence Lindner, former general manager of the San Francisco Examiner, who said: "The politicians now take the totalitarian view that everybody's income belongs to the federal government, which generously remits some to earners for their upkeep."

The great evil of the net income tax is that it encourages snooping and harassing of citizens, and invades everyone's right of privacy. Until recently, the evil system was tolerable because the courts had set up the protection of

the so-called Cohan rule on business expenses. The principle was based on the tax return of George M. Cohan, the actor, who estimated what his entertainment and business expenses were. He obviously had not collected receipts from taxi drivers, acknowledgements of tips from waiters and bell boys, and the court held that his estimates were reasonable and proper for a man in his income bracket and status of life.

The Congress foolishly recently used this rule, and then partially back tracked on its unworkable requirement of proofs of minor expenditures. The current uncertainty creates a field day for tax auditors to harass and annoy taxpayers—and it develops an unlimited opportunity for graft and payoffs.

In making suggestions which will appeal to voters, major candidates should discuss such mundane matters as tax compliance. It would be popular to espouse Congressional action to restore the Cohan rule, and stop the current nonsense and the economic waste of unproductive work in endless trivial record keeping. (Crooks and cheats know how to baffle the game by presenting records; it's the honest citizen who is short changed.)

Similarly there has been a corruption of morals in property insurance settlements. Inflation has skyrocketed costs and juries tend to give extravagant verdicts if they smell the possibility of an insurance company behind the nominal individual liable. As a result there has been some tendency to try to balance property insurance company budgets by making tough adjustments. My view is that adjustments should never be either tough or soft, but should be objective and equitable.

(Mr. Rukeyser will be pleased to receive inquiries from readers concerning their financial problems. Letters with self-addressed, stamped envelopes should be sent in care of The Lincoln Star. Questions of general interest will be answered in the column.)

RECORD BOOK

BIRTHS
St. Elizabeth Hospital
EPP—Mr. and Mrs. Dewane (Betty Kirtzwell), 494 Lowell, Sept. 24.
HOSSENPLUG—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin (Karen Kuhn), 1811 So. 42, September 27.
JATZAK—Mr. and Mrs. Robert (Darlene Kueker), 1019 Rose, September 26.
HILL—Mr. and Mrs. Donald (Mary Ellen), 384 Polson, Sept. 25.
AUMEN—Mr. and Mrs. Richard (Jesse Furrow), 2235 So. 10th, Sept. 26.
BRYAN Memorial Hospital
LEWIS—Mr. and Mrs. Donald (Jane Lemka), Unadilla, September 26.
HANDELAND—Mr. and Mrs. James (Karen Kuhn), 414, September 26.
HANSEN—Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth (Alta Ruby), 820 No. 44, September 26.
MCANIN—Mr. and Mrs. Roy (Violet Wagner), 4702 Bancroft, September 26.
STAJNER—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer (Darlene Daniel), 631 Rose, September 26.
LARSEN—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard (Janet Sarver), 3131 So. 31, September 27.
MUMBY—Mr. and Mrs. Richard (Charlotte Hurl), 2259 Adams, September 27.
Daughters
ROBB—Mr. and Mrs. James (Geraldine Dobrynsky), 1545 So. 26, September 27.
ARENS—Mr. and Mrs. David (Patricia Walter), 3246 Pioneer Blvd., September 26.
SMITH—Mr. and Mrs. Mark (Judith Coghill), 5039 J, September 26.
SEIDLACK—Mr. and Mrs. William (Betty Kuhn), 384 Polson, Sept. 25.
SMITH—Mr. and Mrs. Richard (Diane Frown), 1401 No. 53, September 26.
ODELL—Mr. and Mrs. Ward (Joan Hart), Alvo, September 25.
REID—Mr. and Mrs. John (Evelyn Schroeder), Rt. 6, September 25.
O'CONNELL—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas (Luella Harrahall), 931 Sanborne, September 26.
BIRTHS
Lincoln General Hospital
SHULLAW—Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie (Betty Holiday), 3035 Holdrege, September 27.
STEVES—Mr. and Mrs. George (Nancy Leinen), 2711 Sumner, September 27.
JORGENSEN—Capt. and Mrs. Robert (Margaret Aiken), 2625 Woodside Blvd., September 27.
FIRE CALLS
Sunday
10:36 a.m., 2331 Woodcrest, clothes dryer had short, minor damage.
1:06 p.m., 625 Benton, Ronald Cowell III, rescuator used 10 minutes, taken by ambulance to Bryan Memorial Hospital.

Deaths And Funerals

BEYCESON—Larry L., 8, 5920 Newton, died Saturday. Student. Born Lincoln. Member St. Paul Methodist. Survivors: parents, Mr. & Mrs. Darrell Beyceson of Lincoln; brother, Jerry, grandsons, Mrs. Alice Hendricks, Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Beyceson; great-grandparents, Mrs. Alma Johnson of Spencer, Iowa, Mrs. John Schmaizl of Hallam. Services: 2 p.m. Monday, St. Paul Methodist, Lincoln Memorial. Rev. Clarence Forsberg, Roper & Sons', 4300 O. Pallbearers: Tom Brooks, Cecil Davis, Joe Vetter, Luther Van Clev, Memorials to St. Paul.

FELLOWS—Owen M., 76, 5019 Walker Ave., retired manager of Wolbach Lumber Co., died Saturday. Born Almena, Kan. Member: Wolbach Methodist, MWA, Masonic Lodge at Greenleaf, Kan. Survivors: wife, Ethel; daughters, Mrs. R. G. (Mary) Wiebusch of Columbus, O., Mrs. Russell (Ruth) Elchenberger of Lincoln; sister, Mrs. R. J. Keefover of Manhattan, Kan.; one grandson; three granddaughters.

Services: 11 a.m. Tuesday, Roper & Sons', 4300 O. Masonic services graveside, 3 p.m. Wednesday, Barnes, Kan.

GINGLES—Miss Nelle, 6708 Aylesworth, died Friday. Born Douglas. Services: 9:30 a.m. Monday, Bethany Christian, Burial: Douglas. Memorials: Bethany Christian, Roper & Sons', 4300 O. Pallbearers: L. C. Price, Harold Johnson, Len Gingles, Jesse Stein, Philip Agee, David Schaefer.

HUGHES—Robert L., 47, of 7111 So. Wedgewood, died Friday. Services: 11 a.m. Tuesday, St. Paul Methodist Chapel. Private committal services, Lincoln Memorial. Roper & Sons', 4300 O. Dr. Harold Sandall. Family requests no flowers nor memorials.

KOVARIK—Leland K., 60, of 3445 P, died Friday. Services: 2 p.m. Monday, Roper Sons', 4300 O. Lincoln Memorial. The Rev. K. O. Zavadil, Pallbearers: Aven Grim, Henry Gerdes, Homer VanLandingham, Al Reed, Roger Cotner, Harry Pappas.

PARTON—H. M., 77, 4306 Madison, died Friday. Roper & Sons', 4300 O.

PESTER—Mrs. Melvin A. (Bernice M.), 1105 Surfside Dr., died Saturday. Survivors: husband, son, Jack E. of Lincoln; sisters, Mrs. Gladys Schwartz of Cheyenne, Wyo., Mrs. Leona Yost of Lincoln, one grandson.

Services: 3:30 Monday, Roper & Sons', 4300 O. Wyuka. The Rev. Carl Davidson, Pallbearers: Albert Huston, G. B. Hutchins, Lawrence Jones, Lloyd Jensen, Philip Watson, Wendell Hughes.

RADKE—Mrs. Franz C. (Magdelene), 71, 1335 So. 40th, died Friday. Services: 2 p.m. Monday, Wadlows, 1225 L. The Rev. Charles Stephens, Wyuka. Pallbearers: Gov. Frank Morrison, Paul White, Elmer Scheele, Ralph W. Slocom, W. L. Greenslit, Oliver R. Wen-

REKTE—Viktors, 59, 3401 Washington, died Friday. Member Latvian Lutheran. Survivors: wife, Alma; son, Adolph, overseas. Roper & Sons', 4300 O.

SCHAEFFER—George H., 41, 3825 So. 20th, F. m'ing Co. employee, died in Omaha Friday. Member Welfare Society, Salem UCC. Survivors: mother, Mrs. Katherine Schaefer of Lincoln; brothers, Henry, Alex, both of Lincoln, Edward of Scottsdale, Ariz.; sisters, Mrs. George Jacob, Mrs. John Rohn, Mrs. Pauline Greenwald, Mrs. Robert Thurston, all of Lincoln, Mrs. Richard Dies of New Carlisle, Ind.

Service: 2 p.m. Monday, Salem United Church of Christ, Lincoln Memorial. Hodgman-Splains', 4040 A. The Rev. Orville Zimmerman. Pallbearers: nephews.

SCHULZ—Mrs. Paul (Dorothy), 60, 5308 No. 73rd, died Friday. Member York Emmanuel Lutheran. Survivors: son, Melvin of York; daughter, Mrs. Arnold (Betty) Hunter of Lincoln; brothers, Laurence, Schoenleber of Racine, Wis., John Schoenleber of Stillwater, Okla.; sisters, Mrs. Emma Kaliff of McCool Junction, Miss Florence Schoenleber, Mrs. Mabel Erickson, both of Lincoln, Mrs. Lily Pipe of Waverly. Service: 1:30 p.m. Monday, York Emmanuel Lutheran. Burial: Seward Memorial, Seward. Body in state at York Memorial.

SNETHEN—Dean E., 68, of 1135 So. 40th, died Thursday. Born Richardson Co. near Humboldt. Owned and operated insurance agency. Lincoln resident 43 years. Members: First Presbyterian, Lincoln Scottish Rite and Shrine, Electa Chapter No. 8 OES, W.W.I. veteran. Survivors: wife, Helen R.; daughter, Mrs. F. Marvin Miles of Houston, Tex.; sisters, Mrs. Hettie Sipple of Council Bluffs, Mrs. Pearl Stoltz of Nokomis, Saskatchewan, Canada; one grandson. Services: 2:30 p.m. Monday, Hodgman-Splains', 4040 A. Masonic services at Lincoln Memorial, Lancaster Lodge No. 54, AF & AM in charge. The Rev. Francis Belote. Memorials: Cancer Fund, First Presbyterian, Pallbearers: W. H. Howey, Leo T. Chandler, Roger W. Fosbender, Warren Woodward, Clyde Layman, Tom Jacobson.

WARD—Ray R., 70, 2109 So. 49th, died Sunday. Former field consultant for the American Hospital Assn., World War I veteran and elder in the Bridgeport Presbyterian. Resident of Lincoln for five years. Survivors: sons, James of Fredonia, Kan., Dean of Oklahoma City, Okla.; daughters, Mrs. Jean Robino of Tempe, Arizona and Mrs. Betty Ellis of Riverton, Wyo.; mother, Mrs. C. L. Ward of Norfolk; sisters, Mrs. Alveta Brady and Harriet Nelson, both of Norfolk and Mrs. Helen Graig of Kimberly, Idaho; brothers, Harold P. Ward of Albany, Geo. Herbert M. Ward, Santa Anna, Calif., and Maj. John Ward of Tokyo, Japan; 11 grandchildren.

Services: 2 p.m. Wednesday at Roper and Sons, 4300 O. Burial at Lincoln Memorial.

OUT OF TOWN

BURKEY—Melvin M., 52, of Beaver Crossing, died Friday. Survivors: wife, Vernal; sons, Leroy of Montana, Wayne, Walter both of Denver, Doyle of Lincoln; stepson, Lawrence Saager at home; daughters, Mrs. Keith Wright of York, Mrs. Grace Stutzman of Lincoln, Mrs. Julia Fallis of Texas; stepdaughter, Carol Saager of Seward. Services: 2:30 p.m. Monday, EUB, Seward. The Rev. Wayne Schriuers. Military services at graveside, Wood Bros., Seward.

COMPON—Thomas A., 84, Seward, died Sunday. Survivors: wife, Retired manager of Northwest Bell Telephone Co., Schuyler. Survivors: wife, Helen; daughter, Mrs. Richard Hovel of Stanton; sisters, Mrs. Nancy Cheaney of Nashville, Mrs. Amelia Brooks of Evansville, Ind.; two grand children.

Services: 3 p.m. Tuesday, Wood Bros., Seward. Burial: Seward. Masonic services graveside, The Rev. Keith Sackett.

DOOR—Ralph E., 78, of Elmwood died Sunday in Lincoln. Born Oct. 4, 1885 near Wabash, resident of Elmwood last ten years. Retired farmer, past Master and member of Canopy, Lodge 209, A.M. and A.M., past patron and member of Ideal Chapter #31 E.S. in Elmwood and past Dist. 53 school board member. Survivors: wife, Jessie M.; sons, Neal Dorr of Turlock, Russell Dorr of Falls City; daughter, Mrs. Francis Larson, Sheridan, Wyo.; sister, Della Root, San Francisco, Calif.; seven grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Services: 2 p.m. Wednesday at Elmwood Methodist. Burial at Elmwood Cemetery.

GARNER—Mrs. Lucinda, 76, died at Milford Friday. Lifelong Milford community resident. Member West Fairview. Survivors: sons, Guy of Seward, Albert of Albany, Ore.; brother, Elbert Hostetter of Milford; six grandchildren; seven great-grandchildren.

Services: 2 p.m. Tuesday, West Fairview (east of Beaver Crossing). Burial: Church cemetery. The Revs. Dale Oswald, Loyal Burkey, Voland & Son, Milford.

LIVERS—Lucy, 60, Ashland, died Friday. Services: 2 p.m. Monday, Ashland Christian. Burial: Ashland, Marcy's, Ashland.

MARTIS—Joseph, 81, of Manley, died Saturday in Weeping Water. Retired farmer. Born Shelby. Resident Manley 15 years; earlier, resident of Plattsmouth, Mur-ray, Member St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Survivors: son, Joe H. Martis of Sacramento, Calif.; daughter, Mrs. John Bergmann of Weeping Water; sisters, Mrs. Alvina Lane of Union, Mrs. Mary Borowiak of Columbus; four grandchildren, three great grandchildren.

Services: 10 a.m. Tuesday, St. Patrick's, Rosary 7:30 p.m. Monday at Hobson-Door's, Weeping Water. The Rev. Peter Gadiant. Burial: Holy Sepulchre, Plattsmouth.

MUELLER—Clara, 87, of Gresham, died Sunday. Survivors: husband, Fred; sons: Herbert of Seward and Ben of Gresham; brothers, Chris and John Ehlers, both of Stapler, Herbert Ehlers of Albion, William Ehlers of Utica, August Ehlers of Arizona and Fred Ehlers of Waco, Tex.; sisters, Mrs. Meta Meyer of Stapler and Mrs. Edna Tonneson of Seward; three grandchildren and ten great grandchildren.

Services: 2 p.m., Wednesday, Murraysville Lutheran. Wood Bros., Seward. Burial: church cemetery. The Rev. Herman Haak.

PLEINES—Bertha, 75, Seward died Friday. Survivors: sons, George of Lehigh, Iowa, Adolf of Valley City, N.D.; five daughters, Ida, Frieda and Elsie all of Seward, Mrs. Della Thomas of Manassas, Va., Mrs. Ruth Wittmus of Seward; brother, William of Seward; sisters, Emma Pleines of Seward, Mrs. Luella Davidson of Lincoln; six grandchildren, two great grandchildren.

Services: 2 p.m. Tuesday, First Lutheran Church of Christ, Burial: Goehner. Woods Bros., Seward. The Rev. Dale Krampe.

ROSE—Verne W., 56, of Dorchester, died at Friend Friday. Services: 2 p.m. Monday, Dorchester Methodist. Burial: Dorchester. Voland & Sons', Milford.

SCHUKNICHT—Otto C., 66, Seward farmer, died Friday. Survivors: wife, Mathilda; son, Robert of Seward; daughter, Mrs. Harold Tompkin of Lincoln; brothers, John of Seward, Ben of Elkhorst, sisters, Mrs. Lydia Bernacker of Seward; five grandchildren.

Services: 1:30 p.m. Monday, Woods Bros., Seward. Burial: Greenwood Cemetery, Seward. The Rev. L. W. Heidemann.

SPATH—Clarence Edgar, 62, Malcom, died Saturday. Born Malcom in 1902 and lifetime resident of the area. Farmer owner and operator. Survivors: son, Gayle of Malcom; brothers, Arthur H., William J. both of Lincoln; sister, Mary Ferra Davis; one grandson.

Services: 1 p.m. Tuesday, Umberger's, 43th and Vine. Burial at Malcom.

Legal Notices
NOTICE OF SPECIAL REGISTRATION
For voting herein, given that registration for voting will be held at the following listed locations at the hours specified:
From 5 PM to 6 PM Tuesday, September 22nd.
Pioneer Housing, 1130 "H". From 7 PM to 8 PM Wednesday, October 7th.
BETTY J. JOHNSON, Lincoln County Election Commissioner.
Lancaster County, Nebraska.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS
Sealed proposals for the construction of the Science Building—Phase 1 (building shell only). Rostree State College, Kearney, Nebraska, Job No. 6415, will be received at the Vocational Arts Auditorium, by the Building Committee for the Board of Education of State Normal Schools, until 2:00 p.m. Central Standard Time, Thursday, October 15, 1964, at which time they shall be opened publicly and read in the presence of the bidders or their representatives.
Only single proposals are to be submitted for the project. The single proposal shall include the General Contract and miscellaneous minor mechanical and electrical work.
All bids shall be made on printed proposal forms accompanying the specifications. The Contract documents may be examined at the office of the undersigned, at the F. W. Dodge Corporation in Omaha, Nebraska. The plans and specifications may be obtained at the office of Heileberg & Heileberg, Architects, by responsible bidders at good

Monday, Sept. 28, 1964 The Lincoln Star 15

Each bidder must submit with each bid a certified check or bid bond in the amount equal to five (5%) percent of the base bid.
The character and amount of security to be submitted by the successful contractor for the performance of his contract is stated in the proposed contract documents.
No bidder may withdraw his bid for at least thirty (30) days after the scheduled closing time for the receipt of bids.
The Board of Education of State Normal Schools reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any informalities in any proposals.
E. ALBIN LARSON, Secretary
Board of Education of State Normal Schools

The following accounts will be presented to the Mayor of the City of Lincoln, Nebraska, for his approval and payment on Monday, September 28, 1964.

Carl A. Anderson, Inc.	\$ 206.21
M. Anderson Const. Co.	\$ 8,066.75
Capitol Supply	116.35
Earl Carter Co.	114.10
City Garage	\$ 5,222.21
City Light Dept.	132.00
Clark & Eriksen, Olsson Burroughs & Thomsen	212.03
Consumers Public Power Dist.	245.15
Continental Oil Co.	323.40
Federal Envelope Co.	250.58
Fred's Electronic Service	342.00
General Steel Products Co.	\$ 2,025.09
General Electric Co.	173.00
General Electric Candy Co.	123.00
Humane Society	833.33
John E. Smith, Jr.	437.77
Joe J. Shaver	137.50
W. J. Kreisel	120.74
Lincoln Equip. Co.	1,374.50
Lincoln Hotel & Motel Co.	1,207.14
Lincoln Tour & Travel Agency	272.19
J. J. Messer Co.	132.32
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.	490.20
Mobil Oil Co.	110.35
R. K. Monk	1,341.50
Peppi Gas & Scales	225.70
Pepsi Cola Bottling Co.	225.70
Picker X-Ray	118.30
Roberts Supply	189.00
Sauders Petroleum Co.	\$ 549.30
John E. Smith, Jr.	157.50
Joe J. Shaver	137.50
H. Tennant Co.	193.80
United Typewriter Co.	152.34
W. H. Dental Mfg. Co.	570.45
POLICE & FIRE PENSION FUND	\$ 1,119.02
Vane M. Tensator	\$ 1,119.02
AUDITORIUM OPERATING FUND	\$ 686.08
Consumers Public Power	\$ 2,232.18
Lincoln Tour & Travel Agency	164.90
COMMERCIAL LIGHT FUND	\$ 10,299.00
Delta Star Elec. Dist.	\$ 520.27
Graybar Elec. Co.	292.51
I. B. M. Corp.	253.00
Korsmeyer Elec. Supply	253.00
Lincoln Steel	409.51
Lincoln Tele. & Tel. Co.	241.41
Mid-Continent Nat. Card Co.	103.00
Mid-West Electric	103.00
Rotameter Elec. Products	109.90
Warren-Douglas Chemical Co.	294.40
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corp.	\$ 113.74
Western Supply Corp.	114.17
John M. Young	\$ 400.00
MUNY GAS & SCALES FUND	\$ 2,232.18
Sinclair Refining Co.	\$ 114.98
The Sandwich Shop	\$ 114.98
SANITARY SEWER CONST. FUND	\$ 253.70
Consumers Public Power Dist.	\$ 253.70
SANITARY SEWER CONST. FUND	\$ 253.70
I. B. M. Corp.	\$ 273.82
H. B. Bookstom Const. Co.	\$ 2,297.78
H. B. Bookstom Const. Co.	300.00
HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY FUND	\$ 273.50
Humane Society	\$ 273.50
THE WATER REVENUE FUND	\$ 375.82
I. B. M. Corp.	\$ 375.82
Lincoln Tele. & Tel. Co.	\$ 291.92
Postmaster	\$ 520.00
Reddish Bros.	\$ 4,096.09
Rockwell Mfg. Co.	174.05
CITY GARAGE FUND	\$ 1,920.00
Munty Gas & Scales	\$ 200.00
ENGINEERING REVOLVING FUND	\$ 845.51
Hoppe Mfg. Co.	\$ 845.51
INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND	\$ 317.60
St. Elizabeth Hospital	\$ 317.60
STORES REVOLVING FUND	\$ 252.00
Lincoln Tele. & Tel. Co.	\$ 252.00
PAYING DISTRICTS FUND	\$ 16,204.23
Pioneer Paving #1906	\$ 16,204.23
Pioneer Paving #1907	\$ 15,430.37
Pioneer Paving #1913	\$ 12,999.48
Pioneer Paving #1917	\$ 11,427.09
ORNAMENTAL LIGHTING DIST. FUND	\$ 5,525.00
A. B. C. Elec.	\$ 5,525.00
EXECUTIVE ORDERS	\$ 200.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	\$ 200.00
RR Co.	\$ 200.00
State Dept. of Roads	\$ 33,345.25
Norris Sinter & Zimac Sinter	\$ 300.00
Treasurer of the United States	\$ 460.38
John K. Bookstom	\$ 290.00
Abel Investment Co.	\$ 700.00
John Carter & Philip Knaub	\$ 4,643.30
HAROLD W. SPRINGER, City Clerk	

Radio, Television Programs

MORNING TV

- 6:30 Operation Alphabet
- 6:45 Cartoons—Child.
- 7:00 Today—Variety
- a.m. Local news 7:25, 8:25
- 7:30 Sunrise Semester
- 10 Morning Show
- 7:30 Features:
- Mon.—Americans at Work
- Tue.—Industry on Parade
- Wed.—Understanding World
- Thu.—Polar Expedition
- Fri.—Topic
- 7 Farm Topics—Talk
- 7:45 Christians (Mon.)
- 8 Soc. Security (Tue.)
- 8:00 Captain Kangaroo
- 7:12 ETV Features:
- Mon., Thu., Fri.—Literature
- Tue.—Project English
- Wed.—Teacher In-Service
- 8:30 ETV Features:
- Mon.—Living Science 5
- Tue., Thu.—Francois 1
- Wed.—Arithmetic 5
- Fri.—Living Science 6
- 8:45 ETV Features:
- Tue.—Arithmetic 4
- Wed.—Literature 2
- Thu.—Arithmetic 3
- 9:00 Room for Dad
- 6 CBS News: Wallace
- 7 King, Odie—Cartoon
- 10 Romper Room
- 9:15 The Funny Company
- 7 ETV Features:
- Mon., Thu.—Francois 1
- Tue.—Arithmetic 3
- Fri.—Arithmetic 5
- 9:30 Word for Word—Quiz
- 6 I Love Lucy
- 7 Price Right
- 10 Farmer (Mon.)

Stations Seen in Lincoln

- 3 KMTV (NBC) Omaha
- 6 WOW (CBS) Omaha
- 7 KETV (ABC) Omaha
- 10 KOLN (CBS) Lincoln
- 12 KUON (ETV) Lincoln
- (C) Color (P) Preempted (R) Repeat

- 12 ETV Features:
- Mon.—Nebraska Studies
- Tue.—Living Science 5
- Wed.—Art 6
- Thu.—Living Science 6
- Fri.—Literature 2
- 9:50 Accent: Shaw
- 9:55 News: Newman
- 10:00 Concentration
- 6 The Real McCoys
- 7 Get Message
- 7 ETV Features
- 10:30 Jeopardy: Gleaming
- 6 Pete, Gladys
- 7 Missing Link
- 10 As World Turns
- 12 ETV Features
- 11:00 Say When: Art James
- 6 Love of Life
- 7 Father Knows Best
- 12 ETV Features:
- Mon., Thu., Fri.—Literature
- Tue.—Nebraska Studies
- Wed.—Economics
- 11:25 CBS News—Trout
- 11:30 Consequences
- 6 Search Tomorrow
- 7 Ernie Ford
- 11:45 Guiding Light
- 11:55 News: Scherer

Red Poles Demand Catholics Loyalty

Warsaw, Poland (AP) — The Polish Communist regime demanded loyalty to the state from Roman Catholic churchmen Sunday as a basic condition for the kind of church-state accord announced this month in Communist Hungary.

Trybuna Ludu, Communist Party newspaper which speaks for the Polish government, published a half-page statement accusing the church hierarchy of disobeying laws and regulations and of using medieval methods against nonbelievers. It was titled, "The Matter of Church-State Relations — The Basic Condition."

Coincides
The unusual and important government-sponsored declaration coincided with the reading of a pastoral letter in Catholic churches which suggested new church-state talks to settle questions of religious education, at the heart of Poland's Catholic-Communist deadlock.

"We believe that these problems may be solved by talks — talks that will guarantee freedom and justice for the church and state," said the letter read from pulpits in the name of Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński and the Bishops of Poland. The cardinal and many bishops are now at the Vatican Ecumenical council.

The pastoral letter acknowledged that there are state regulations guaranteeing religious freedom. But it complained that they are administered by "unfair people who cause numerous obstacles in what should be simple procedure" and that various forms of pressure are used against religious school classes.

These include threatening religious high school students with failure in university entrance exams, and threats of taxation or eviction against those who would like to allow rooms or buildings to be used for religious classes, the letter said.

Poland's official state-church talks collapsed in mid-1963 in a deadlock on the question of religious teaching.

Although filled with strong charges against each other, the government declaration and the pastoral letter were viewed as significant new feelers toward an accord between the regime and the church to which 90% of the Polish population belong.

Loyalty Demanded

In its declaration, Trybuna Ludu said that "the People's State requires from the church and its representatives what every state must demand from its citizens and all organizations — a loyal attitude toward the state and certainly observance of laws, decrees and regulations that everybody in Poland has to obey . . . we demand the observance of the elementary principles of loyalty, correctness and order toward the

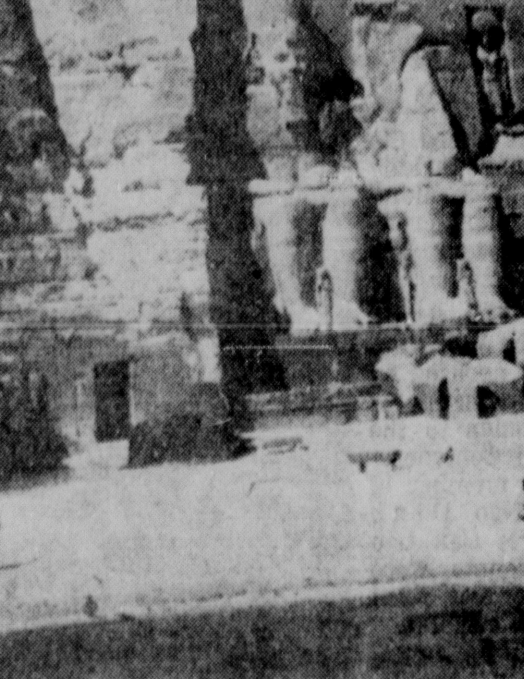
state and its legal and constitutional principles."

The party organ added that "the recently signed agreement between the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the Vatican proves that one can stand on such a platform — that with the goodwill of both sides there are created today the conditions for agreements that could not be reached before."

3 Lincoln Girls Help Duchesne To Get Out Vote

Three Lincoln girls have been named captains of the Duchesne (Omaha) College "Voterette Corps," a student group which will help get out the vote in Omaha.

The Lincoln girls are Jean Kezeor, 2108 Lake; Sharon Vavak, 3515 So. 40th; and Donna Getscher, 2700 Eastgate.



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NILE TEMPLES ENDANGERED BY FLOOD

Centuries-old Abu Simbel Temple is surrounded by waters of the flooded Nile River. There is still danger despite some subsiding of the 60-year record flood. It was reported in Cairo Sunday that waters

Hunger Riots Hit India; Thousands Jailed, Seven Die

New Delhi (AP) — Hunger riots swept India Sunday. Official reports said at least seven persons were killed by police guarding grain stores.

In Uttar Pradesh state alone, 4,500 persons were arrested, according to the government, although the Socialists claimed 10,000 were jailed.

The leftwing Samyuta Socialists led the looting raids on private graineries to protest rising food prices and the unavailability of grain in some areas at any price.

At Parbhanhi, 300 miles from Bombay, a mob attacked a hotel where food officials were staying and beat them before police could intervene.

Leftists called for a general strike in protest of the food situation, but this was smashed by the government actions.

Journal and Star Want Ads

Your low-cost Want Ad appears daily in the Lincoln Star (Morning) and the Lincoln Journal (Evening) or the Sunday Journal and Star at the following cash rates:

Line	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11-15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16-20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21-25	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26-30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31-35	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

These low-cost rates apply to Want Ads from within the State of Nebraska which are placed for consecutive days and are paid for within 10 days after the ad expires or is canceled. Daily rates for ads from outside Nebraska are 8 cents per word or 40 cents per line.

TO PLACE ADS
Dial 477-8902

Personal Interest

Monuments, Cemeteries

Memorial Park services. Last Super Memorial. A. A. Brown, 423-5453.

4 choice cemetery lots, Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, 435-1443, evening.

For Sale—3 lots, Lincoln Memorial Park, \$50 each, 484-0030.

High price, right family 6 spaces. Section G, Memorial Park, 432-3827.

Lot 172 Section R3 Lincoln Memorial Park, 466-2916.

Lot 107, section P-2, 6 graves. Lincoln Memorial, 466-1640.

Lincoln Memorial Veterans section, 3 spaces, \$50 each, 435-8810, 466-4808.

Funeral Directors

HODGMAN-SPAIN MORTUARY

483-0934 4040 A

METCALF FUNERAL HOME

27 & Que 402-4028

ROPER & SONS Mortuaries

3 CONVENIENT LOCATIONS

1319 N. 4th 432-4301

4040 West O 432-1225

6037 Havelock Ave. 466-2931

Umlberger's 466-1971

Ambulances or Funerals

48th & Vine, Lincoln

Hallam 787-3130, 787-2450

Waverly 466-1971, 788-2410

WADLOW'S MORTUARY

1235 L Spacious Parkside Lot, 432-6335

Need transportation to Southeast High School from Eastside area, 488-7243.

Organizations—Rumage sale room, rent by day, 484-7873.

Parking by day, \$5, 1245 H. St. Phone 488-1301, 472-7213.

Business Services

BARBER STUDENTS: A few vacancies exist at National Barber School, 1407 Douglas, Omaha. Your local barber has our brochure. Enroll now! 432-7213.

Lessons from experienced piano teacher, college degree, 27 & F, 435-0953.

Experienced piano teacher accepting pupils, Conservatory graduate, 435-7002, 432-7196.

Piano-voice lessons, Karen McClain, 404 West 24th, 466-0475, evenings.

Piano lessons, by experienced teacher, Children, adults, 1231 So. 7th, 432-2459.

Choice Blue grass sod cut from our own sod fields. Grading, retaining walls, fertilizing & seeding. Call 466-2136. Blacklock Landscaping & Sodding, 432-7213.

Abandon all your grading, sodding problems. Free estimates. Bob 477-4290.

AAA grading, leveling, excavating. Tractors — Caterpillars — dump trucks — dirt. 466-0433.

Tree Removal. Free estimates. "Acme" Tree Removal, trimming, stump pulling, for private and commercial. Lowest prices. Estimates, 435-6119, 435-7587.

Abandon all tree problems — Free estimates. Bob Hansen, 488-8262, 488-2762.

Experienced licensed arborist, full time. Reasonable. Free estimates. 488-0106, 488-7532.

DANGEROUSLY INSURED TRIMMING. REMOVAL, SPRAYING. Gillispies, 466-0970.

Black Dirt 466-7586. Prompt Delivery. C. P. Peterson, 27 & F.

HOME TOO SMALL? Let us show you how to expand it. Room additions, attic conversions, basements. FREE ESTIMATES. 466-0970.

UP TO 5 YEARS TO PAULY LUMBER CO. 945 So. 27 435-7391.

CARPENTER WORK

Carpenter work, all kinds. Experienced. Reasonable. Small jobs. 466-5300.

Carpenter, painting, cement, remodeling. Free estimates. 466-0433.

Carpenter work of all kinds. Call after 3pm. Phone 424-4864.

General repair & remodeling, small jobs, welcome. 466-0433.

Home remodeling and improvement service. Free estimates. 434-5445, 18.

ALL kinds cement work. Free estimate. John Stottner, 466-2418.

CEMENT WORK

Driveways, sidewalks, no job too small. Free estimates. 466-2126.

Call C. E. Krueger Concrete Company. Dependable, reliable with years experience. Phone 432-9139.

Tony's Cement Works, Driveways, sidewalks, no job too small. 477-2964.

ABLE & experienced. Sidelwks. 435-8956.

Driveways, sidewalks, patios, concrete, repair. 35 years experience. 434-6818.

ALL kinds of cement work. Reasonable prices. 432-9139.

DRAPERIES & CARPETING

Custom draperies, fabric samples, complete. 432-9139.

FURNACE SERVICE

Why wait? Service furnace now, all makes. Brady Sheet Metal, 432-2269, 432-2117.

GUTTER WORK

Call Becker Roofing Company for A-1 gutter work. Gutters cleaned & repaired. Free estimates. 432-9139.

Abandon all gutter, downspout problems. New installed, old repaired. Guaranteed work. Cleanliness, references, terms. 432-6008.

Business Services

Plastering, Texturing, Interior, exterior painting. Repair work. Estimates. 466-2111.

ROOFING

For ROOFING or SIDING CALL HINMAN BROTHERS, INC. 432-4273.

SHARPENING

Hand, circle saws, chains, mowers. Precision work 328 So. 27. 477-3070.

SODDING

Excellent bluegrass sod from Nebraska sod fields. Grading, retaining walls, fertilizing & seeding. Call 466-2136. Blacklock Landscaping & Sodding, 432-7213.

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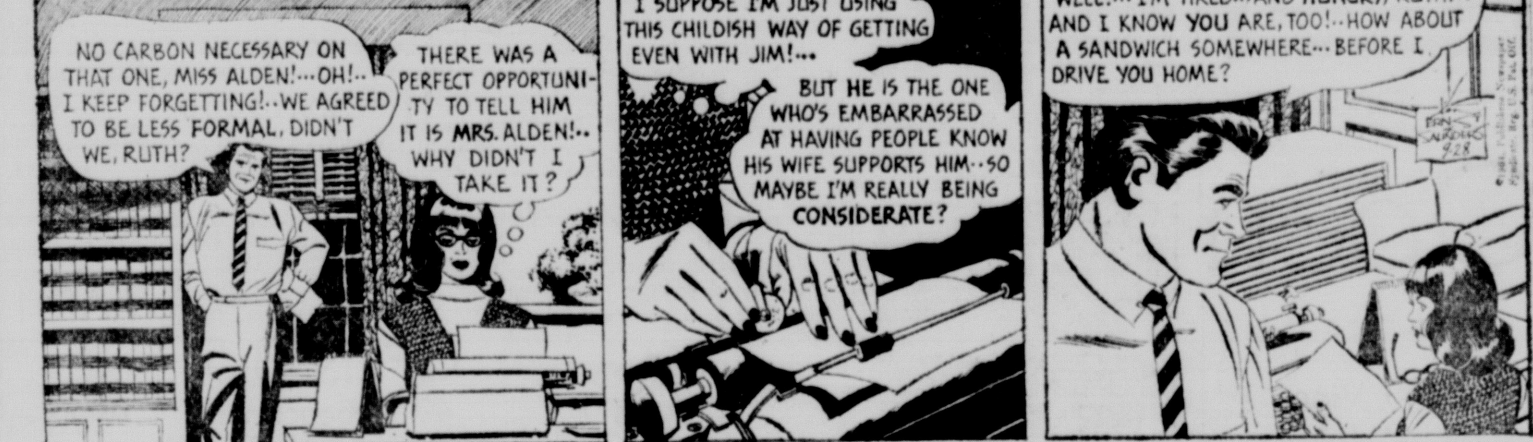
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"The point is that if you HAD married and you WERE divorced and I gave you a raise, you'd have to pay a lot more alimony."



"I'm getting a new tooth, too. Can I stay up and watch television?"



"His troop got lost and was found by a troop of Girl Scouts."



The 6 1/2 million people in Mozambique blend African, Portuguese and Arab cultures.

One letter simply stands for another in this example, A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc.

3	6	2	7	4	8	2	5	6	3	4	7	2
B	M	T	A	A	A	I	A	E	I	L	L	M
5	7	4	8	2	6	7	3	4	8	2	6	7
R	L	E	P	E	R	T	G	A	I	P	I	H
8	6	3	5	7	4	8	2	5	6	3	4	7
C	T	A	I	E	P	H	O	J	L	A	C	S
2	8	4	7	3	6	2	8	5	4	7	3	6
R	H	F	O	L	N	M	O	H	O	Y	O	D
3	7	5	2	6	8	3	4	7	2	5	8	4
W	Y	B	O	M	W	A	R	O	R	U	I	W
6	2	7	5	3	4	2	6	5	8	4	7	2
O	E	U	D	N	A	E	N	G	N	R	W	A
7	8	3	6	2	5	4	3	7	2	6	5	7
A	G	C	E	S	E	D	E	N	E	Y	T	T

Here is a practical little game that will give you a message every day. It is a numerical puzzle designed to spell out your fortune.

ACROSS

1. Begone!
5. A thick piece
9. French river
10. Flag
11. Fragment
12. Revolves
14. Knife hilt
15. An enthusiastic devotee
16. Chemical ending
17. Verb form
18. Young fish
19. Mother of Irish gods
20. Mauna Loa is here
22. Snappish
23. Body of assistants
25. To lie in the sun
28. Wanda: mus.
32. Past
33. Insect
34. Narrow inlet: geol.
35. Compass point: abbr.
36. Letter
37. Filmy
38. Trap
40. Vessels with narrow stems
41. Perished
42. Force
43. God of war
44. Require

DOWN

1. World's largest desert
2. Evening retiring bell
3. Incite
4. Spread grass to dry
5. Fine jet of vapor
6. Aquatic bird
7. Entire
8. To be connected with
11. Title of ruler of Persia
13. Kill
15. Easily pulverized
18. Suitable
19. Paid notice
21. Question
22. Lizard
24. Fairy
25. Game fish
26. Things to be done
27. Thus
29. Citrus fruit
30. Notched
31. Speaks
33. Nourishes
36. American Indian
37. Italian coins
39. Breeze
40. A play on words